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28 March 1985

# Korean Affairs Report

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28 March 1985

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PARIS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS DANGER OF WAR IN KOREA

SK150407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--An emergency international conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will be held in Paris, according to a report from Paris.

The World Peace Council and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in information published on 12 March in this connection, said:

The World Peace Council and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, regarding it as an important contribution to action for removing the danger of nuclear war and achieving peace to remove the grave danger of war created in Korea due to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal started by the United States and South Korean authorities, will hold an emergency international conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification from 16 to 17 March, 1985, in Paris.

Representatives of many international organizations and individuals from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America will attend the conference.

The conference will discuss "on removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED COMMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT '85'

'Combat Posture' Criticized

SK110831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 10 March carried an article denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for crying for establishment of a "combat posture" and viciously kicking up an anti-DPRK racket, groundlessly claiming that we are stepping up "preparations for southward invasion."

The author of the article says:

Today South Korea has turned into the biggest nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East. Not content with having already deployed there more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists are continuously bringing in more new type nuclear weapons. Lately, they shipped into South Korea even the notorious neutron bombs and "special atomic demolition munition" called "backpack nuke."

Under the name of "modernizing" the puppet army they also keep introducing new type weapons to transfer them to the puppets.

With the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal as an occasion, U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and military equipment based in U.S. mainland, Pacific region and Japan are being moved and deployed in South Korea on a large scale.

No one can tell when this "nuclear test war" being waged in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK with the mobilization of large armed forces enough to prosecute a whole war will develop into a real war against us at any moment.

With their frantic "threat of southward invasion" racket the puppets try to "justify" the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, veil the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal, and paint it as "defensive exercises of annual occurrence."

In clamouring about "threat of southward invasion" as if it actually existed, they also seek to create intensity and invent a pretext for shifting the blame

onto our side in case they start a war against us under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, their master.

After all, the puppets' "threat of southward invasion" ballad is an inverted slogan of northward invasion.

### Three-Way Military Alliance

SK121104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "'Team Spirit 85' and three-way military alliance, which says:

Notably a few moves bear testimony to the fact that the current war game is, de facto, a three-way military rehearsal involving not only the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army but also the Japanese reactionaries according to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

Noting that the aggressive and adventurous nature of the "Team Spirit 85" with South Korea as a potential battlefield for attacking the North is being brought into bolder relief as time flows, the paper says:

This war game involves nearly all the Japan-based U.S. imperialist aggression forces. To cap it all, the overseas units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and technical and other combat equipment hurled into it are brought to South Korea through the Japanese territory. Even warships pass through her on their way to South Korea, not to speak of the warplanes flying from the U.S. mainland, the Philippines and Guam.

The U.S. imperialists use even civil ports of Japan in the transport of military supplies for the war exercises. The commando "Green Beret" known to be a unit of devils was brought into South Korea after going through a training with backpack nuke from before the start of the war rehearsal.

The Japanese armed forces were ordered into a highly alerted combat readiness with the start of the "Team Spirit 85."

The air force planes of the Japan "Self Defence Forces" in the west Japan area are ready for an emergency sortie and a number of ground and naval "SDF" units have taken an alert posture, moving to stage military exercises in areas nearer to the coastal sea of our country.

Can these moves of the "SDF" coinciding with the "Team Spirit 85" in South Korea be bypassed, measured in terms of the Korean saying about a side pot boiling under the impact of the main pot?

The "SDF" is not a side pot alien to the "Team Spirit." It is boiling in the same pot of a tripartite military alliance with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army. The "SDF" is participating in the "Team Spirit 85" without delcaring it in public.



The unusually zealous response of the "SDF" to the "Team Spirit 85" is unthinkable apart from the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan last year.

One of the main purposes of this trip was to clinch the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian military strategy.

They said that "relations of friendship and cooperation" between them were taken up between the two sides at that time. But it was, in fact, no more than a roundabout phraseology of the relations of military cooperation for consolidating the military compact between Japan and South Korea, in other words, the tripartite military alliance system.

The dangerous tieup among the war-thirsty elements revealed around the "Team Spirit 85" accentuates the adventurous aggressive nature of the current war game.

#### Media Denounce 'Team Spirit 85'

SK131104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The Hungarian paper ESTI HIRLAP 19 February carried a commentary by a deputy chief of the magazine of the Hungarian People's Army denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets in South Korea.

The author of the commentary pointed out that the United States was further hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance through the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises in an attempt to completely militarize this region.

This year's military rehearsal, he said, is not only a new challenge to the socialist countries but also an open provocation against the peaceloving forces of the world.

The Czechoslovak paper SVOBODNE SLOVO 26 February in a commentary noted that the "Team Spirit 85" is a war gamble flagrantly violating the Korean armistice agreement and a provocation further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and rupturing the talks between the North and South of Korea.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA MLADEZH 27 February, citing data, exposed the scale and scope of the war exercises being staged by U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army over 200,000 strong.

The Polish paper TRIBUNA LUDU 19 February said the infiltration of U.S. spy planes into the airspace of the DPRK has become more frequent, synchronizing with the "Team Spirit 85."

In a commentary the Vietnamese paper PEOPLE'S ARMY 27 February noted that the current joint military exercises are a grave military provocation against the

DPRK and they are aimed at heightening tensions in Northeast Asia.

The Mongolian News Agency MONTSAME 2 February denounced the joint military rehearsal of the United States and South Korea as an unprecedented provocative war gamble against the DPRK.

#### Solidarity Letters

SK141029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Letters of solidarity came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from various countries supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Letters came from the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Latin American students studying in Geneva, Switzerland, the secretary general of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association, the minister of secondary and basic education of Madagascar who is the chairman of the National Committee of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution for the study of the chuche idea and the chief of the Nahuri Provincial Revolutionary Defence Committee, Burkina-Faso, who is the political instructor of the province.

The letters reiterated full support to the nation-saving proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK last year.

They strongly demanded that the United States and South Korean authorities immediately stop the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal and accede to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks as early as possible.

We will as ever firmly support the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il-song, the letters noted.

#### Military Exercise

SK151035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today comment on the development of "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army into a dangerous stage.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says:

The U.S. imperialists have massively transferred to South Korea their 25th Infantry Division. Carrier battle group, "B-52" strategic bombers and other forces of the three services and the marines and up-to-date military hardware from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific.

The U.S. 7th Infantry Division which staged an "airlifting exercise" this time is an aggressor unit which earned itself an ill fame in the last Korean war and a light infantry division assuming the character of a task strike force.

The escalation of the provocative "Team Spirit 85" by the U.S. imperialists is a downright challenge and an undisguised hostile act against the Korean and world people who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

This shows the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind of the increased tension on the Korean Peninsula and warmaniacs hell-bent on the provocation of a new war.

By unleashing a new war in Korea, they intend to dominate the whole of Korea and, furthermore, to satisfy their wild ambition for the domination of Asia and the world, but this is a foolish dream.

The Korean people are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges which may go over any moment to a real action to invade the northern half of Korea.

#### Syrian Army Command Comment

SK161534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Syrian People's Army guided by President Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian people's leader of advance, will as ever firmly stand on the side of the Korean people struggling for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, declared the command of the people's army of the Syrian Arab Republic in a statement on 10 March denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

Noting that today the southern half of the Korean Peninsula has turned into a large drill ground where the roar of artillery pieces and gun reports never cease and thick powder smoke resembling a real war never clear away due to the huge aggression forces which came from across the ocean, the statement says, and continues:

The command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic bitterly condemns the war gamble, labelling it being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a "preliminary war" for carrying a prearranged plan into practice, as a threat of "strength" to the Korean people struggling for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and an intolerable challenge to the world peaceloving people.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must discontinue at once the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and immediately pull their aggression forces and military equipment out of South Korea.

The United States should approach the solution of the Korean question with sincerity and promptly respond to the tripartite talks overtures made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### **'Night of Comfort' Criticized**

SK161035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets arranged a "night of comfort" on 14 March in Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province, for aggression soldiers of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division engaged in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul.

There the puppets pinned "memorial badges" on the breasts of aggression soldiers, twaddling about "welcome" and "promotion of friendship."

Such disgraceful acts as currying favor with the vicious aggressors, looking up them as "savior" is a despicable one which can be committed only by such flunkeyist-traitors as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

#### **Koreans in Japan Protest**

SK141019 Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Representatives of "Japan-South Korea Joint Action Committee Against 'Team Spirit 85'" embracing Koreans in Japan under "the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") and Japanese figures of various circles, went to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and handed over to it a letter of protest, according to a report.

They met a secretary of the embassy and emphasized the danger of the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal, demanding its prompt stop.

The committee submitted letters of protest also to the South Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo and the Japanese Defence Agency.

#### **Military Equipment Inspection**

SK150813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta held an inspection of "military equipment" at a unit of the puppet army mobilized in the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" war exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul.

For two days the fascist clique inspected the "maintenance of equipment and supplies" of the mobilised forces, inciting a war fever again among puppet army soldiers.

This shows how frantically the military fascist junta is stepping up the belligerent moves to invade the north.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK141018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean people ardently revere dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Leaflets circulated among inhabitants in Incheon in January last said:

"It is an honour and [the] pride of our fellow countrymen to have the leader of the nation in the person of the leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar of all people. Let us wish good health and a long life to the leader Mr Kim Chong-il for the day of national reunification and people's wellbeing."

At a meeting of young people held in a village at the foot of Mt Solak in South Korean Kangwon Province in February last year, a young man surnamed Kang said: "We are young people living in a glorious country under the leadership of the son of the national President Kim Il-song and the leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar." He further said:

The leader Mr Kim Chong-il is brightly indicating the road to reunification and national salvation. Let us become satellites guarding the leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of reunification, and translate his plan for reunification into practice.

A worker surnamed Yi working at a company in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, said with emphasis to his colleagues who were in dejection, having lost a means of their living: "We should follow the dear leader, Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar. The only way for workers in the south to live is to follow the great general Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, who are devoting their whole lives solely to the goods of the toiling masses of the people."

An inhabitant surnamed Kim in Songdong District, Seoul, emphatically said: "The reunification of the country can be achieved only when we advance along the road indicated by General Kim Il-song, the sun of salvation, and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. Let us devote ourselves body and soul to the realization of this historic cause."

CSO: 4100/307



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TRIPARTITE TALKS REVIEWED

French Groups Denounce Military Exercises

SK180402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--The France-Korea Friendship Association, the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the French Association of Democratic Jurists, the French Committee of Socialists and Progressionists for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and two other public organizations of France and 23 political and public figures including Serge Boucheny, Bernard Hugo, and other French senators and members of the Lower House, university professors, mayors and deputy mayors made public a joint statement on 18 February denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the puppet national assembly "elections" in South Korea.

The statement said:

Preliminary contacts between the Red Cross Organizations of North and the South and the first economic talks were held in Korea towards the end of last year.

The DPRK recently manifested its willingness to develop the North-South talks to high-level political talks.

But, the United States and the South Korean authorities are staging the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises against the DPRK from February this year.

Only recently the Seoul authorities carried out illegal, violent "elections," suppressing the people's struggle for genuine democratic elections.

This fully shows how desperately the Seoul dictatorial "regime" is trying to gratify its greed for long-term office and how much estranged it is from the people.

We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities stop all their acts inciting North-South confrontation and accept at an early date the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks aimed at peace in Korea and her reunification.

### **Egyptian Figure Supports Tripartite Talks**

SK141021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--A letter of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, chairman of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

In the name of the Egyptian workers who support world peace and struggle for it, the letter expresses full support to the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korean authorities put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting that this proposal is a just one for saving the Korean Peninsula from the holocaust of war, the letter says the United States and South Korean authorities must accede to the proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/307



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON CIVILIAN DEFENCE CORPS

South's Rural Population Defense Drill

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to hold from this year the "Civilian Defence Corps" training of the rural population with such "zone of life" as primary school district or natural village as a unit, according to a radio report from Seoul. So far this training has been conducted with the administrative district as a unit.

Under this step all the rural inhabitants scattered in over 80 counties, 160 townships and myon and 4,340 villages throughout South Korea will be mobilized in the "Civilian Defence Corps" training.

The puppet clique has shackled more rural inhabitants to the "Civilian Defence Corps," a fascist civilian military organ, and is running hogwild to drive them out for anti-national belligerent purposes.

Civilian Defence Training Called 'Criminal'

SK170941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0913 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held a "Civilian Defence Corps" training on 15 March under the pretext of coping with the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

Hitting at this, a commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says: The training is an anti-communist confrontation row for inciting war fever and hostile feelings against us among the South Korean people and a criminal move for perfecting the wartime mobilisation posture of the para-military force and the population.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are kicking up such din of anti-communist confrontation while frantically staging the "Team Spirit 85" military exercises together with the U.S. imperialists against us with the mobilisation of large forces of over 200,000 men. This shows how frantically they are stepping up war preparations.

The Chon Tu-hwan group seeks in the clamorous anti-communist war racket to create a terror-ridden atmosphere among the South Korean people and divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people and thereby hold in check their struggle.

This is a foolish act and a big mistake.

The puppets' row of anti-communist confrontation will result in fostering the spirit of resistance among the people and deepening their own crisis.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER SAYS JAPAN HYPOCRITICAL ON NUCLEAR ARMS

SK131111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--An official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry admitted recently at the Budgetary Committee of the House of Representatives the probability that the U.S. latest self-propelled howitzers "M-109" capable of launching nuclear warheads were "temporarily kept" in the U.S. Army Depot in Japan on their way to a unit of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: This well suggests what role the U.S. imperialists assign Japan while making preparations for a nuclear war in Korea.

The author of the commentary continues:

As can be seen clearly in the "temporary keeping" of "M-109" in Japan, the United States uses Japan as an on-the-way storage of nuclear weapons destined for South Korea, a nuclear forward base and a reserve nuclear depot for a nuclear war against Korea.

In the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, a "test nuclear war" against the DPRK, the United States is transporting most of the vast military personnel and war supplies to South Korean via Japan, which has become a practical participant in the exercises.

The Japanese authorities advertise the so-called "non-nuclear three principles." But these hypocritical "principles" are nothing but a veil for concealing their insidious involvement in the nuclear war strategy. By abusing these deceptive "principles" the Japanese reactionaries have turned Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and permit and zealously defend the call at Japan by ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons to South Korea.

Japan should know that it would be conducive to peace on the Korean Peninsula and Asia and beneficial to the Asian people for her to give up such a shameful role.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINISTER NOTES NORTH SCHEME TO COMMUNIZE SOUTH

SK152346 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said yesterday that North Korea remains unchanged in its scheme to communize South Korea by force, even if it should show a semblance of elasticity.

Yi said the people should always be fully alert against North Koreans disguised peace offensives and should maintain a staunch sense of anti-communism.

Speaking at an annual general session of the Korea Anti-communist League at the Freedom Center in Seoul, he said the government has endeavored to eliminate confrontation between South and North Korea and promote inter-Korean exchanges.

"The North Korean Communist regime," he said, "has rewarded our dialogue efforts with betrayal and disappointment.

"However, we will continue to make incessant efforts with sincerity and patience to urge the North Koreans to agree to dialogue with us," he said.

The minister said, "Even if South and North Koreans sit face to face for dialogue, and we adopt an open-door policy for a successful sponsorship of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, we cannot afford to give up our policy of anti-communism."

Describing anti-communism as "one of our noble goals," he said the people should be fully equipped with a sense of anti-communism and with a resolve to safeguard "our system and ideology."

CSO: 4100/310

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SUSPICIONS, BITTERNESS LINGER OVER HELICOPTERS

SK140916 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memobook": "The Chopper Incident and U.S. Attitude"]

[Text] Presently, it seems that the ROK-U.S. diplomatic war of nerves which started because of the illegal diversion of 87 helicopters to the North Korean puppets has tentatively ended after the U.S. side sent an official letter to the ROK Government on 8 March.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the relatively sincere and earnest attitude of the U.S. side could be seen in the tentative letter which the U.S. side sent 2 days after our side sent an official letter on 6 March regarding the inadequate explanation and handling of the incident.

Above all, the U.S. side said that it canceled the export licenses of the 5 companies suspected of being involved in the incident, and that the four persons who were involved in the incident were under investigation. In addition, saying that it takes the incident very seriously, the U.S. side stressed that it was seeking all possible measures to avoid similar incidents. The U.S. side has informed our side that it sent to all U.S. customs posts a list of the export companies dealing with the North Korean puppets as a measure to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident, and requested friendly countries' cooperation in preventing the diversion of similar items.

However, despite the sincere and earnest U.S. attitude, we still feel that it is too early to give a sigh of relief.

This is because we think that the official letter the U.S. side sent to us cannot serve as the ultimate settlement of the incident, even if it has tentatively eliminated the diplomatic tension between the two countries. Already, 87 helicopters have been turned over to the North Korean puppets. Therefore, whatever step is taken by the U.S. side will serve only as something akin to flogging a dead horse, no matter how strong it may be.

In many respects, we think that the after-the-fact U.S. step is incomplete. We know that the diverted helicopters cannot be recovered. However, helicopters are not the only equipment that the North Korean puppets can use

against the South. As long as arms markets exist where only commercial interests are sought instead of the security of the friendly nations and as long as the United States is deeply involved in this, it is possible that our security will be threatened again by a second helicopter incident. At the same time, it is also possible that we will be sacrificed by improper export control of countries other than the United States.

Despite our worries, the United States has simply said that it will, along with Germany and other friendly countries, seek government-level measures to prevent similar cases, and that it is ready to discuss the matter with Korea. If government-level cooperation were the only problem, the diversion of the helicopters could have been prevented.

There is another thing we would like to point out. The WASHINGTON POST report that U.S. Customs agent knew about the illegal diversion of the helicopters but ignored it was denied. But no explanation was given for the denial. How could the incident occur if the U.S. Customs agent did not ignore it? Why was the incident not brought to light until 2 years after it took place? Thus, there is still ample room for suspicion. As we have more suspicions, the U.S. side will, it is entirely possible, make more excuses instead of giving proper explanations.

In the diplomatic field, understanding is inevitable to some degree, and cover negotiation sometimes is done behind the scenes. But security affairs are not the same. They are not a matter of interest but of survival. We have to wait and see whether the step which the U.S. side has taken over the incident is only something akin to flogging a dead horse. However, the United States must know that the Koreans have bitter feelings over the incident.

CSO: 4107/128

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK SEEKS RELEASE OF DEFECTOR BY JAPAN

SK151227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1233 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will repeat its request that Japan promptly send a North Korean who defected to Japan in 1983 to South Korea, in accordance with his wishes, a Korean Foreign Ministry official here said Friday.

Min Hong-ku, a North Korean sergeant, smuggled himself from North Korea into Japan aboard the "Fiji Maru," Japanese freighter, in November 1983. Japanese authorities have delayed his release to keep from provoking Pyongyang, the official said.

After Min's defection, North Korea arrested two crewmen on board a Japanese fishing boat on espionage charges and held them hostage, apparently in an effort to force the Japanese to return the defectors, the official said.

But it is not reasonable for Japan to continue holding Min, the official said, because Min told Japanese immigration authorities that he wants to seek political asylum in South Korea.

Although the Korean Government has repeatedly asked Tokyo to send Min to South Korea as soon as possible, it has not yet received a concrete response from Japan, the official said.

The government will continue to seek Min's early release through diplomatic channels, he continued.

Min was found by Japanese immigration authorities when the Japanese ship arrived at Shimonoseki from Nampo, a port city on the west coast of North Korea, on 4 November 1983.

CSO: 4100/310



28 March 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## KCNA 'EDUCATION REFORM COUNCIL' IN SOUTH CRITICIZED

SK180017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique framed up of late the so-called "Education Reform Council" with various subsidized institutions, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They are blaring that they will produce a new "education reform bill" through it.

This reveals the crafty move of the puppet clique to obliterate campus freedom and strengthen anti-popular slave education.

The puppet clique already carried out an "education reform" in 1980 after grabbing power. This reactionary "reform" forced upon the universities and colleges the "graduation limit system," under which they enroll 30 percent more students than the designated number and remove the extra number of "problematic" students from the campus registers halfway under the pretext of "poor school results." Under this "reform" one repressive step was taken after another such as the "university entrance examination system" stipulating the disqualification of the students who miss school for more than 21 days from taking entrance examinations at universities and the enforcement of the "full-day lesson system" and the abolition of the "extracurricular lesson system."

But all these steps called forth strong protest and opposition from the students and broad public circles from the very day they were imposed upon schools for their fascist nature.

CSO: 4100/307



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CUBAN, MALAGASY MEDIA CITED ON SOUTH'S ECONOMY

SK161021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Cuban paper GRANMA 16 February, exposing the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy, said South Korea, saddled with more than 50,000 million dollars of foreign debts, comes first in the world in foreign debts.

The paper pointed out in detail that the inflation is growing ever more serious in South Korea and its import of grain increasing year after year.

The Malagasy News Agency ANTA 6 March stressed that the South Korean economy is a colonial dependent one maintained by U.S. and other foreign monopoly capitalists. It said:

The dependence of the South Korean economy finds a graphic expression in that it depends wholly on foreign countries for raw materials and fuel, technique and equipment.

Now the South Korean puppets depend on them for nearly 80 percent of machinery and over 70 percent of raw and other materials.

South Korea's self-sufficiency in food is no more than 42 percent.

The South Korean economy serves only the military aggression and economic plunder by the imperialists, not the improvement of the people's living, it said.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CONDEMNS CHON REMARKS ON WORKERS' COOPERATION

SK161052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, at a "government"-arranged meeting at "Chongwadae" a few days ago, cried that the workers should "unite and cooperate" with the employers.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today brands this as a ridiculous and fantastic rignmarole.

The commentary says:

He urged the comprador capitalists and vicious entrepreneurs, the blood suckers who fatten on the blood and sweat of the people, and the workers who are exploited by them, to "unite" and "cooperate" with each other.

This is tantamount to telling a sheep to live in the same den with a wolf, though he must be gnawed by the latter.

The traitor also twaddled that the workers should endure, even if they might face a difficulty or be discontented in their life. But this is no less ridiculous a jargon.

It is a robber's logic that the workers should remain indefinitely an object of exploitation and plunder and means of accumulation of wealth and a shameless preach that they should obey without resistance.

The outcry of the traitor for "unity and cooperation" is an intolerable mockery and insult to the South Korean workers demanding the right to existence and democracy.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not try to fool the South Korean workers with nonsense.

CSO: 4100/307

**INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

**MEETING HELD IN TOKYO TO SUPPORT S KOREAN WORKERS**

SK161528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting marking the first anniversary of the formation of the Workers' Welfare Council of South Korea was held in Tokyo on 8 March under the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Liaison Council for Japan-South Korea People's Solidarity.

The meeting was attended by Japanese people of all walks of life.

The representative of the sponsor organisation in his report said that a big progress had been made in the labor movement in South Korea over the last one year with the formation of the Workers' Welfare Council of South Korea and rehabilitation of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' Union.

Dwelling on the anti-"government" struggle waged by the South Korean workers last year, he pointed out:

In particular, the workers have awakened and the labor movement has been further intensified through the meetings demanding the revision of the fascist labor law held in all parts of South Korea since October last year.

He stressed in conclusions the need to expand and intensify the solidarity movement between the Japanese and South Korean workers and made public a future action program.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON GUINEAN YOUTH MURDER

Crewmen Murder Guinean Youth

SK131518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean gangsters trained by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique brutally killed a Guinean youth recently.

It has been known that the gangsters of the South Korean trawler "Pukyang No 1" which was lying at anchor at Conakry Port of Guinea on the night of 5 March jumped into a Guinean fishing boat mooring at the wharf and stabbed dead a young engineer of the boat A. S. Diallo and threw him into the sea.

That day 14 South Korean gangsters brutally murdered the Guinean youth on duty on the boat, after taking narcotics and drinking liquor and misbehaving themselves, walking around Conakry.

When Guinean navy men and crewmen of other boats on duty nearby ran to the spot of the crime to look into the truth of the matter, the South Korean gangsters including the master of the ship fell upon them and brutally assaulted them.

The murder committed in Guinea is a crime that could be committed only by the South Korean gangsters trained by the U.S. imperialists whose regular business is aggression and plunder, murder and assault, and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their stooge.

It clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is a heinous enemy of the African peoples.

South Crewmen Accused

SK140407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today lash at the atrocity of the gangsters of the South Korean trawler "Pukyang No 1" who, on the night of 5 March, murdered an engineer of a Guinean fishing boat and threw him into the sea, while staying at the Conakry Port, Guinea.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

This inhuman murder beyond measure by human reason and conscience is a beastly act which cannot be committed by anyone else but those who have seen and learned things and been trained in the South Korean colonial fascist society, where human rights are wantonly violated and human-butchery is made a regular job.

This is not the first criminal act to be committed by the Korean puppets.

Last year a South Korean fishing boat was detained while engaging in illegal fishing after intruding into the Guinean waters and an engineer of the boat, a gangster, attempted to rape a Guinean woman and stabbed her lover, plunging him into a critical condition, when the latter stopped him.

This gangsterism perpetrated everywhere the South Korean puppets set foot is by no means an accidental or isolated crime. It is a shocking crime stripping stark naked the ogreish nature of the South Korean rulers before the world.

The murder committed by the South Korean gangsters in Guinea is an extension of the endless string of their international gangsterism and a crime born of the policy of despising the African peoples.

The world progressive people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the South Korean puppets. The murderers will be meted out deserved punishment.

#### Social Organizations' Comment

SK170900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--A spokesman for the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association and Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association, in their statement and talk issued on 16 March vehemently denounced South Korean gangsters for their recent criminal, brutal murder of a Guinean young man.

The spokesman for the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association in his statement denounced the barbarous act of South Korean hooligans as a flagrant infringement upon publicly recognized international law, democracy and human rights and an unbearable insult to our people and the African people.

Acts of international gangsterism committed recently in Africa and various other parts of the world prove once again that the South Korean puppet clique is a heinous enemy of the African people and other peoples of the Third World, the statement noted, and stressed: The South Korean gangsters must be referred to international tribunal and severely tried.

In his talk the chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association denounced the murderous act of South Korean gangsters as a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and dignity of the Guinean people.

Endless acts of international gangsterism committed by South Korean puppets in recent years in various African countries are attributable entirely to the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is openly seeking murder and terrorism, infringing upon human rights in South Korea, he noted.

He stressed that South Korean murderers who were arrested by Guinean police authorities must be brought to justice.

CSO: 4100/307

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### ACTIVITIES OF STUDENT ACTIVISTS

#### South's Trial

SK140411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 12 March held the final hearing of the case of students of Yonsei University who had been illegally prosecuted for involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building in November last year and demanded prison terms up to two years for them.

Rapping at this high-handed act, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says:

This "trial" was another lawless fascist outrage that could be committed only by such an ignorant gang as the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The anti-"government" struggle waged by the students after occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building was a righteous struggle for democracy and right to existence. It could not be regarded as a crime.

But the Chon Tu-hwan group, far from releasing them as demanded by the South Korean people and their parents, demanded prison terms for them posthaste, ignoring the elementary judicial procedures. This is an unpardonable criminal act.

In the puppet court, the students declared that they "would enter into a hunger struggle, refusing all the judicial proceedings till a fair trial," saying categorically: "We cannot accept the trial in which all the efforts to prove our innocence are ignored and even our application for witnesses is turned down." This was quite natural

The puppets must revoke the illegal penalties imposed upon the students and acquit them and discontinue their brutal suppression of the people.



### Student Protests Continue

SK170935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The students' struggle in Seoul against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta's suppression is still going on, according to reports from South Korean.

Over 3,000 students of Koryo University on 11 March struggled in protest against the university president's resignation forced by the fascist junta.

The students held their general meeting and made public a statement reflecting their stand. "The forced resignation of the president is the present 'regime's' plot to divorce genuine teacher from his students," they said.

Then, the students held a demonstration hurling rocks at the police.

Koryo University students struggled on 14 March, 599, against the fascist suppression and for campus democracy.

Over 400 students of the university held an extraordinary general meeting and decided to boycott lectures at all grades from 15 to 19 March. They also decided to launch a signature campaign as an expression of protest against the fascist junta's suppression.

That day, more than 500 students of Konguk University demanded the university side to recognize the general student council they formed last year.

Over 400 students of Seoul University held a demonstration on 16 March in demand of the release of detained students.

They expressed indignation at the military fascist junta's crackdown upon students and held a demonstration shouting "set free detained students."

Over 1,000 workers, students and religionists held a meeting on 10 March at the Yangpyong Presbyterian Church in Seoul, at which they formed a federation of Christian workers and strongly demanded the puppet clique to ensure the three rights of labor, introduce the minimum wage system and reinstate fired workers, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

After the meeting, they staged a demonstration, shouting "ensure the three rights of labor" and bravely resisting the police suppression.

### Release Demanded

SK131510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The parents of the patriotic students who were arrested after occupying the "central party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and waging



a sit-in, rose up again on 9 March in demand of the release of their children, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They strongly demanded the fascist clique to revoke the unreasonable prosecution against the arrested students and unconditionally release them.

They have waged a struggle in various forms and ways such as publication of protest and statements and assembly since late last year in demand of the release of their children who had participated in a just struggle.

#### Students Go On Hunger Strike

SK130808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Yonsei University detained and prosecuted on charges of their involvement in the struggle for occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building struggled on 12 March at a fascist court against the suppressive schemes of hangmen, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The military fascist clique held that day the final trial of five students of Yonsei University including Yi Kyu-hui and woman student Sin Chun-yong at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and demanded prison terms up to two years.

Indignant at this, the students resolutely resisted them, saying that they could not accept a trial in which their efforts to prove their innocence were ignored and even their application for witness was rejected, and declared that they would enter into a hunger struggle, rejecting all trial procedures till a trial is held in a fair way.

#### Sit-In Students Sentenced

SK142351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique at a trial held on 13 March at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court demanded prison terms up to two years for 7 students of Songgyungwan University on charges of involvement in the struggle for occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the fascist court that day the students protested, declaring that they could not face such an unfair trial in which their efforts to prove their innocence are ignored and even their application for witness is turned down.

### Student Council Dissolved

SK150423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The authorities of Sungjon University on the orders of the South Korean military fascist clique, on 14 March forced students to dissolve their independent general student council, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique committed this outrage, claiming in a "notice" pasted up on the front gate of the university that day in the name of the president of the university that the general student council organized after dissolving the "student homeland defence corps" without its consent is "illegal" and the like.

The puppets demanded the general student council to vacate its office and "stop all unapproved activities."

Independent general student councils have been organized and are active also at other universities and colleges in Seoul.

Frightened at such movement of students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is scheming to prevent the anti-fascist action of students by dissolving independent general student councils formed at universities and colleges and organizing student organisations under its thumb in their stead.

The puppet clique's step of forcing students of Sungjon University to dissolve their independent general student council is part of such criminal scheme.

This gives the lie to the puppets' loud talk about "campus autonomy" and shows how desperately they are trying to prevent the free activity and anti-fascist action of students.

### Branch of Organization Formed

SK150419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--Opposition figures and patriotic students in South Korea held a meeting on 9 March in Seoul to form the Seoul City branch of the National Council for Democracy and Unification, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

The meeting was attended by over 140 opposition figures and students including Chairman of the Council Mun Ik-hwan.

The attendants reportedly adopted an inaugural declaration and said they would practically promote the movement for national unification and democracy.

The National Council for Democracy and Unification is an anti-fascist organization formed in October last year by figures of various circles aspiring after democracy and unification.

### Student Defense Corps

SK161030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique held a puppet cabinet meeting on 14 March and "decided" to abolish the "student homeland defence corps" organized at colleges and universities, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppets advertised that this step was taken for "a more sound expansion of student autonomous activities."

But this is a crafty trick to dampen the ever rising resistance spirit of students and appease and devise them.

This is well proved by the fact that while announcing that "student autonomous organisations would be established and operated" in time of peace, they stated that "these organisations would be converted into the student homeland defence corps" in time of war or in case of any "event."

In the final analysis, the puppets seek to watch and control democratic activities of students by fabricating such pretexts as "event" at any time and maintain the criminal mission of the "student homeland defence corps" as ever for driving out students as cannon fodder in case of "emergency."

### 'Campus Autonomy' in South Deceptive

SK160401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Students still detained by the police ever since last year when the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put up the deceptive slogan of "campus autonomy" number over 60, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

Among them are 20 students who were arrested for their involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building in November last year.

Challenging unbiased public opinion demanding an immediate and unconditional release of patriotic students, the fascist junta recently held trials in succession in a vicious attempt to inflict penalties upon them.

This shows that the "campus autonomy" vaunted by the puppets is a sham.

### Student Council Rules Established

SK160826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Seoul University established the independent general student council rules in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan

military fascist clique's persistent appeasement and deception, threat and blackmail, according to a South Korean radio report.

Fully reflected in the rules established on 13 March are the demands of the students including a "direct election of the chairman of the general student council," "Participation of student representatives in the faculty meeting" and "independence in the fulfillment of the budget," etc.

#### Students Demand for TV

SK170938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Representatives of the preparatory committees of the general student councils from 19 universities in Seoul, Incheon and Kyonggi Province including Seoul and Yonsei Universities on 15 March demanded the puppet minister of education to have open television debate with students, rejecting a "government"-controlled student organization forced by the South Korean fascist clique and calling for the formation of an independent student organization, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The representatives who on 12 March sent a ten-point open questionnaire to the puppet minister of education, urging him to explain why students' political activities were banned and other matters, proposed to hear keynote speeches of the two sides of the "Ministry of Education" and the students and have discussions in the open television debate.

They also held that home and foreign reporters, chiefs of all organizations and students' parents should be present there.

The representatives reportedly organized a preparatory committee for open television debate.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TANZANIAN FIGURE DENOUNCES SOUTH FOR BRUTAL ATROCITIES

SK150821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets can never be a friend of the African peoples, said Rashid Mohamed, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and deputy minister of home affairs, in his talk issued on 2 March in denunciation of the brutal atrocities committed by South Korean gangsters in African countries.

Recalling that late last year South Korean gangsters put into cages and drums young men of such African countries as Tanzania, Benin, Ghana and Sierra Leone and threw them into the sea after hiring them as labourers, he noted:

We Tanzanian people bitterly denounce the shuddering atrocities of South Korean gangsters in African countries as a flagrant violation of human rights and the South Korean puppet clique as a stooge of imperialism and colonialism.

The South Korean puppets are trying to stretch out their crooked hands to non-aligned countries in Africa under the cloak of "cooperation" and "aid," painting South Korea as "an independent state."

They are resorting to the "two Koreas" plot, seeking to remain in power indefinitely under the patronage of the United States. But they will surely be overthrown by the patriotic people and democratic forces and Korea will be reunified without fail.

The Tanzanian Government and people, he stressed, fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/307



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. CARMAKERS' PROFIT SCHEME--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--U.S. auto monopolies are scheming to harshly exploit workers by infiltrating into South Korea under the name of "collaboration," according to a radio report from Seoul. The U.S. auto monopolies are now faced with difficulty as their products are pushed aside in the market. The U.S. monopolies, therefore, scheme to drive South Korean workers hard at low wages and convert South Korea into a "production base" for raking up colonial high-rate profits. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

SOUTH'S INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS 'IN RED'--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique went into the red figures to the tune of over 600 million dollars in the international payments in January and February this year, according to a radio report from Seoul. South Korea's steady increase of red figures in the international payments is attributable to decreasing export, coupled with increasing import, the report said, and went on: Import grew 30 percent after the authorities took the measure of opening import to more than 300 kinds of goods early this year. South Korea will face an economic crisis unless deficit is decreased in the international payments. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

SOUTH'S RELIGIOUS GROUP PROTESTS--Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean Christian Church Council sent a letter of protest to the Japanese prime minister in connection with Japanese authorities' unwarranted act in rejecting an application for entry of its members into Japan, according to a report. This organisation planned to have a symposium in Tokyo with the Japan Christian Council on the problem of fingerprinting forced upon compatriots in Japan, and submitted an application for the entry into Japan of its 12 members. Japanese authorities, however, turned down the application, thereby scuttling the planned symposium. The South Korean Christian Church Council is a religious organisation suppressed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its active participation in the struggle for the democratisation of society. The Japanese Government rejected the application of the organisation for entry into Japan not to displease the South Korean puppets. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

CHON'S WORKERS COOPERATION REMARKS FLAYED--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, speaking at a "government"-sponsored function held in "Chongwadae" on 11 March, prattled that workers should "unite and cooperate" with entrepreneurs, endure "any difficulty and discontent" in their work and

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seek "improvement and correction" through "dialogue," according to a radio report from South Korea. The traitor went so far as to tell a whopping lie, alleging that workers "abstained from raising a demand for higher wages," and babbled that this served as "manure" for "growth." This is a shameless preaching for concealing antagonisms between workers and exploiters, paralyzing the resistance spirit of workers, subjecting them to low wages and reducing them to servants unconditionally obedient to fascist discipline. According to a radio report from South Korea, more than 40 percent of the entire enterprises pay to the workers low wages less than 100,000 won which is below one-fifth of the minimum living cost and an overwhelming majority of workers, paid murderous starvation wages, can hardly support themselves. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

SOUTH OPPOSITION QUESTIONS ELECTION--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Opposition figures in South Korea brought lawsuits to the puppet supreme court in protest against the fraudulent "election" farce of the puppet clique, according to a radio report from Seoul. In his lawsuit Mun Po-sik, who stood for "elections" in February as a candidate of the "New Korea Democratic Party" at a district of South Kyongsang Province, noted that the recent "elections" were run through with frauds and irregularities, saying there was "a valid ballot cast for him" among the ballots disposed of by the puppets as "invalid ballots" during the ballot counting. Chon Tae-yol of the New Policy Socialist Party, who had his registration as a candidate in a "constituency" in Tobong District, Seoul, cancelled, denounced the puppets' outrageous act in cancelling without any justification his registration as a candidate and held that the recent puppet national assembly "elections" were naturally null and void. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

OPPOSITION TO CHON'S U.S. VISIT--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The South California District Committee of the Association of American Democratic Activists sent an open letter to the U.S. President against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States, according to the 21 February issue of SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans' newspaper published in the United States. The committee reportedly wrote the letter at a meeting held at a church in Los Angeles in demand of the cancellation of the "invitation" extended to the traitor to visit the United States and sent it to the White House together with a text signed by the attendants at the meeting. The letter calls for removing the danger of house arrest and imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung and other opposition figures and allowing their freedom of assembly, speech and political activities. It strongly demands the U.S. Government to cancel its military and economic aid to the South Korean fascist clique in particular. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

JAPANESE MAGAZINE CARRIES RELIGIONS DECLARATION--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The February issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI carried a declaration titled "Oh, Democracy, Eternally Active Volcano" published by South Korean religionists at a "meeting of Christians for democracy." "We cannot pin any hope on the present ruling forces for democratization nor can we 'ask' them for democratic rights," the declaration said. Laying bare unending power-involved large scandals of hooligans of the "Democratic Justice Party" unprecedented in history, it stated: We make it clear that we will struggle in firm unity



for democracy, not taking even a step backward, to drive the soldiers from the political arena, accelerate the termination of the military rule, liquidate the present "legislative system" and make the workers and peasants enjoy their democratic rights. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

**AIRLIFT INTO SOUTH ASSAILED--**Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists airlifted forces of their Seventh Division and commando unit from the U.S. mainland and dropped them into the "operation area" of South Korea on 14 March, according to a radio report from Seoul. The U.S. imperialist aggressors also frantically held "Operation Exercise" in a simulated "blockade of the coast" of the northern half of Korea, dropping mines into the sea off the southern coast with the mobilisation of Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers. The U.S. imperialists announced that large-scale "landing operation" and "river-crossing operation" would shortly be held in a simulated attack on the northern half of Korea as the deployment of their ground forces and "blockade of the coast" have been wound up. Such reckless acts fully show the dirty colours of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique in opposing peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 17 Mar 85 SK]

**STRENGTHENING SOUTH'S POLICE GUARD CONDEMNED--**Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Perplexed at the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of students, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta issued a new order of suppression to 23 police stations in Seoul on 16 March to strengthen the guard, according to a radio report from Seoul. Crying that student demonstrators may "raid" the police booths as they did last year, the fascist junta ordered all police booths in Seoul to "take every step to strengthen their guard." As a result, mobile police forces have been reportedly reinforced and deployed at all police booths in Seoul. This reveals that the fascist junta is massively moving the police suppressive forces into Seoul City to intensify the crackdown upon students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 17 Mar 85 SK]

**N.KOREAN VISITOR TO JAPAN--**At its 13 March Executive Committee meeting, the Japan-Korea Assemblymen Friendship Society (chairman [Kokyangil], LDP assemblyman) decided to invite North Korea's Kim U-chong, who became chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Promotion Society last November, to Japan and informed the North Korean side of this decision the same day. [Report by Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong] [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4107/128

ROK REPORTERS TALK ABOUT ELECTION RESULTS

National Assembly Elections

SK140536 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Roundtable talk among unidentified CHUNGANG ILBO political reporters on the results of the 12 February general election--date and place not given--Double hyphens at the beginning of paragraphs indicate a change in speaker]

[Excerpts] It is really a shocking result. In a word, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] won a landslide victory in the elections; the DKP suffered a miserable defeat; and the KNP suffered a serious defeat. Even though the DJP was able to maintain the status quo to some extent in terms of the number of seats and the percentage of votes the party won, presumably the DJP has also been greatly shocked by the election results.

--The NKDP itself did not expect such a result, either. Even the day before the voting, the DJP believed that the DKP would remain the leading opposition party, winning 35 to 36 seats.

--We journalists also feel some responsibility for having given wrong information about the gap between the direction of the movement of political circles and the anticipation of public sentiment.

--We should have grasped such an atmosphere by taking into consideration the atmosphere at the joint campaign rally sites.... The ruling party the heated-up atmosphere at the campaign rallies was "a passing wind" raised by those students who were active in the student movement. Even the DKP thought that the creation of a radical atmosphere would be disregarded by the older generations of good sense.

--In retrospect, it was not just a wind raised during the election season. In a certain sense, it was a stern estimation of the politics conducted within the realm of the Fifth Republic. In this sense, we can say that the government and the ruling party, which have tried very hard to maintain the already-established political framework, were perplexed at seeing this framework changed.

--In the beginning, when the NKDP was founded, those within the system [of the Fifth Republic] simply thought that another new opposition party was being born. But, it seems that the voters thought otherwise.

--For the past 4 years, the citizens were discontent with the opposition parties because they followed the ruling camp without properly fulfilling their role as opposition parties, while being called the Second Company and the Third Company [of the ruling camp].

--In short, the results seem to be the result of the accumulated discontent of the citizens with the politics of the past 4 years.

--The DJP, the DKP, and the KNP were all unable to bring to life the true nature of politics.

--We have learned that there is a wide gulf between the reality of public sentiment and the idea that the artificial atmosphere in the greenhouse [of politics]--while the former politicians are banned from engaging in political activities--signifies advanced politics.

--There is a need to remember that the issues raised by the NKDP were mainly related to the government's power. The party attacked the present regime, citing its weak points, and touched on matters concerning the behind-the-scenes figures such as Messrs Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. If this was the main cause of the party's victory, the problem is much more complicated.

--This means that the government and the ruling party did not have a good understanding of public sentiment. Also, it seems that the citizens gave a cold shoulder to the modus vivendi of the DKP as an opposition party.

--Obviously, the citizens regarded the pure opposition nature as the supreme yardstick in terms of the competition between the opposition parties. The idea that an opposition party fostered by the ruling camp is not a genuine opposition party has sunk the DKP. This also means that the NKDP, rather than the DKP, has the people or the capacity to challenge power.

--The DJP placed much trust in its organization and mistook its leadership over the political situation--leadership provided while a number of career politicians have been banned from engaging in political activities--as a sign of its capability. The DJP's overconfidence and unskillfulness, too, played a big role in presenting the NKDP with a Laurel crown. If the DJP had foreseen such a result, the party would have obviously mapped out relevant measures early.

--The youths took the lead in creating an appropriate atmosphere at the stamping rally sites and enthusiastically participated in the election campaigns. This was of great help to the NKDP. Probably, this was the first time since the 19 April [revolution], that the college students have ever engaged in election campaigns for candidates of a certain party.

--It became obvious how much different the youths' view of politics is from that of the older generations. We should understand that a large number of

youths, whose view of values is not accepted by the older generations, are growing up. In that sense, I think it is necessary for our society to review the younger generation from a new viewpoint.

--A political turmoil is not expected to develop as an aftermath of the election. But, in view of the nature and success of the NKDP, it seems that the party will assume a harsh attitude toward the government.

--The urgent issue is how the 14 former politicians [figure as published] who have been banned from engaging in political activities are handled. It will not be easy to solve the pending issues while ignoring the influence of the two Kims and others who exercise actual influence on politics. Thus, it is difficult to still ban those persons from engaging in political activities and it is also risky to lift the political ban....

After all, many persons guess that those involved are in a position in which they cannot but admit the influence of the two Kims and others.

-- There are also many problems within the NKDP itself. Because the party consists of various forces, its decision-making process will be very complicated. If the two Kims and Mr Yi Chol-sung [former New Korea Party leader who has won a parliamentary seat in the 12 February elections] compete with one another for leadership earnestly, it will be very difficult for the party to put forth a concerted party opinion. Also, there is the possibility that the party might lose the capability to control its party structure.

--If the NKDP makes an issue of investigating the Kwangju incident, reinvestigating the recent large-scale scandals, and the issue of soldiers' intervention into politics, it is possible this will bring about turmoil in the political situation. Also, I think that the dialogue between the ruling and opposition camps will be difficult.

--That is right. If the members of the opposition camp, whose centralized control is weak, competitively launch offensives toward the ruling camp, only advertizing their own opposition characteristic, and uncontrollable situation will result.

--Because the NKDP gained strength, the integration of opposition parties has become much easier, has it not? Because the DKP has already lost its own place as a result of a miserable defeat, it is expected that the party will be absorbed into the NKDP much faster than expected, is it not? This is because the DKP has already been defeated in the process of the elections spiritually.

--Then, it is expected that the opposition camp will again be placed in a situation similar to that before the 17 May [military coup] in the long run in terms of factional forces within the party. If the old-school factional bosses earnestly compete with one another for leadership of the party, there is the high possibility that the hard-liners will gain strength. Thus, to that extent, we worry that the entire opposition camp might lose its power of self-control.

--By the way, it seems that the future political arena will see a tumultuous situation. Let us see how skillfully each political party will accept the unexpected results of the elections.

#### Outcome of General Elections

SK140443 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Choice of Political Stability and Reflection of Popular Wishes in the National Assembly"]

[Text] The nature of the "people's choice" has been revealed. The outcome of an all-night vote count indicates that 184 of the 439 candidates from the 92 election districts across the nation have been elected. Thus, the "democratic event" of selecting the representatives of the people has ended.

With the distribution of the proportional representation system seats to each party according to the election laws, all 276 national assemblymen, who will carry out parliamentary affairs for the next 4 years, will have been chosen.

First of all, we think it is very fortunate that both voting and vote counting were carried out smoothly, without major trouble. We extend our congratulations to the winners in the election and express our solace to the losers.

We should do our best to achieve the great tasks of national harmony and democratic development, accepting the people's judgment as sacred and deeply understanding the genuine significance of the popular will reflected in the election on the basis of each individual's political view. We think that we can now understand the true nature of the people's wishes and their political hope reflected in the outcome of the general election. Of such wishes, what attracts our great attention is that the DJP won 88 seats in 92 districts and secured a stable force in the assembly by winning about the same number of seats as in the 11th-term elections. We believe that the ruling camp's securing of a stable force is a reflection of the will of the majority aspiring for development with stability. Political stability is a key to social and economic development and a cornerstone for the development of the democracy we are pursuing. This has been confirmed by the support of the people.

#### Change Within the Opposition Force

It is noteworthy that the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], led by former politicians, shattered the incumbent minority by emerging as the nation's main opposition force. We were interested to see how many seats the NKDP, inaugurated just before the elections after the lifting of political ban, would gain and how its relations with the DKP would develop in the future. Thus, the emergence of the NKDP as the main opposition force is indeed shocking. We must say that it is a surprise that the NKDP won over the DKP against the people's anticipation.

A calm analysis of the reasons for such an outcome and understanding of the true intention of the people who supported the NKDP are necessary for the operation of the 12th National Assembly.



If such an outcome is a reflection of critical public opinion which has been ignored in the past and of distrust of the existing minority forces, we should readjust the political management which has neglected to accept such views for the last 4 years.

In particular, we can say that the NKDP's one-sided victory over the DKP in large cities, including Seoul, showed characteristics of urban areas which favors the opposition forces while rural areas favor the ruling quarters. This may be connected with the active response of young voters and their "wishes."

We should also direct our attention to the fact that the recent elections reflected the heightened political interest of the people. The people's interest, expressed in the number of voters who attended joint campaign rallies and in their active response, was also reflected in the level of voting. The 84.6 percent voting level showed a 5.4-percent increase over the 11th-term elections, the highest voting rate since the 5th-term parliamentary elections in 1960.

Such a "recovery of interest" in politics was made possible thanks to open politics and an atmosphere of free discussion. However, in order to affirmatively link this with the development of democracy, we should also promote our civil spirit. If we fail to do so, we will only see the "recovery of interest," be involved in politics of instigation, thus causing disorder, and be unable to find a way to advance.

#### Voters' Active Interest

The people's choice in the current election replaced the system of three parties--the DJP, the DKP and the KNP--with four parties, including the NKDP as the main opposition force. This new political order forecasts complicated relations among political parties. The argument concerning the nature of a clear-cut opposition party and the struggle concerning the traditional nature of an opposition party among the opposition circles may serve as a "typhonic center" aggravating confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties.

The issue of how the relations between the ruling and opposition parties will develop under the four-party system remains to be seen in the future. It may, however, have an important influence in implementing the plan of local self-government in 1987 and the plan of democratic development called "peaceful transfer of power" in 1988.

The issues of the presidential election system and local self-government emerged as important points of dispute during the elections. These issues are the difficult tasks that the 12th-term parliamentarians should take up and handle.

A few characteristics reflected in the outcome of the elections make us forecast that future politics will not be as simple as politics in the 11th-term period. The NKDP, which emerged as the main opposition force, will resort to a firmer attitude against the ruling quarters than the attitude of the DKP in the past. It should, however, keep in mind the fact that acts destroying political stability will not be helpful to our democratic development.

The task of realizing democratic development and advanced politics should not be discontinued or delayed even though the political environment has appeared to change to some degree. This task has been stressed as an important political goal of the Fifth Republic under the DJP. However, it has also been regarded as a mission of the times, transcending a specific regime. To achieve the realization of such democratic politics, political stability should be secured at any cost.

It has been indicated quite often that the failure to achieve political development in the past was attributable to the political opposition camps and agitation politics of some opposition politicians, in which a vicious circle of discontinuation of constitutional government arose.

Therefore, political stability is our pressing task today, one that should be realized at any cost.

The prospects of the post-election political situation are not certain at the present time. However, what we want to stress here is that any act that may create political chaos or unrest should be thoroughly restricted and restrained.

We do not want political parties to interpret the election results with a selfish view or from the standpoint of their own party interests and tactics; they should restrain themselves from engaging in irresponsible and imprudent acts.

We also want newly elected lawmakers to show their sincere and positive attitude in accommodating correct public will in the assembly while strictly abiding by the rules of democracy through dialogue, persuasion, understanding, tolerance, and compromise. By so doing, they can win confidence from the people as working politicians.

We stress that political stability and confidence are precisely the wheels of a wagon that can smoothly develop democratic politics.

#### Election, Future Politics

SK140552 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Future Political Situation"]

[Text] The DJP has won a comfortable majority of the National Assembly seats, and the people's desire for change has been firmly expressed in the wake of the 12 February general election.

According to the election returns as of this hour, of the 184 seats up for election in the nation's electoral districts, the DJP has won 88 seats, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] 50 seats, the DKP 25, the KNP 13, and other candidates have won 8 seats.

The election turnout was 84.2 percent. This can be compared to 84.3 percent at the time of the 5th National Assembly general election.



As a result of the election, the NKDP, which was founded only 20 days before the elections, has emerged as the main opposition political party, easily outstripping the DKP. This was indeed an unanticipated event.

When the joint campaign rallies began, a strong fever started to develop among the audience gathered at the rally sites in all major cities. Accordingly, there was much speculation on whether this fever would be reflected in the ballot casting. Some people simply thought that the fever was only a transient phenomenon. However, the election returns have shown that it was a strong gale that could change the political situation.

The gale swept through even the local electoral districts surrounding the major urban areas. As a result, some NKDP candidates won victory simply because they belonged to the NKDP. In particular, most of the top winners in the major cities, such as Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju, were NKDP candidates. This is indeed noteworthy.

We assume that all political parties will evaluate the cause of their victory and defeat, and work out their future policies.

Kwon Ik-hyon, DJP chairman, expressed his vague feeling, saying that he was satisfied because his party will have no difficulties because of winning a comfortable majority of the National Assembly seats. However, it is not difficult to imagine that the DJP has been greatly shocked by the result of the elections.

On the eve of the elections, the DJP pledged that it would reflect the political views of opposition in government operations and seek comprehensive dialogue with opposition party leaders and even with students. Our expectations are high concerning this pledge.

Most undesirable are arbitrary views. Excessive pessimism is dangerous, but excessive optimism is even more dangerous.

A cabinet reshuffle and a shake-up in government organizations and the ruling party will be inevitable. Above all, the government must--it can be said--satisfy the people's desire for political galvanization. In this regard, we think that the government must change its ruling style.

During the election campaign, the citizens were treated as masters, and their intent was upheld. The 12th National Assembly must open with the same humble attitude.

As for fraud and corruption, the 12th National Assembly elections were no exception. No one can deny this.

Government officials' political neutrality and biased news reporting by the public radio and television stations were the target of debate. In addition, politicians must ponder how the newly-born political party, which was incomparably handicapped in terms of time and money, could win a great victory in major urban areas.

In major cities, money scattering and entertainment were of no avail. This should be noted as a special distinction.

Eligible voters should have rejected the offering of money and other kinds of entertainment. But they cast their ballots for the candidates they thought the best. This shows the growing political awareness of our people.

More people participated in the elections. This is an encouraging phenomenon which shows the possibility of political development.

The 12 February elections have shown that the level of people's political awareness has been upgraded, and voters cast ballots for political parties, not for individuals. This is another distinction of the 12 February elections.

Another impressive phenomenon was that people were more interested in democratic politics than in the offering of money or pledges for the future of their areas. Perhaps, this is the reason why people described the 12 February elections as whirlwing elections.

The unexpected election returns for the NKDP and the DKP suggests a future reorganization in the political sphere, such as a merger in the opposition camp.

During the election campaign, the two parties had friction on the purity of opposition parties and other subjects. However, voters could see no fundamental difference in their views.

They were founded through different courses. But they have sprouted from the same root, and have no basic differences in their political programs and policies.

Accordingly, we think that some voters thought they could cast their ballot for either of the two. We think this can safely be regarded as the people's call for a merger in the opposition camp.

Of course, the 12 February elections will not affect the existence of the present government, but the political situation will inevitably change.

Foreign news media paid great attention to our elections. They described the elections as lively ones. Although there was corruption during the election, it is fortunate that no major problems were pointed out during the course of ballot casting and counting.

Foreigners thought that our people became very active in participating in politics. This may be construed as a green light for the democratic development of our country.

The elections are over. Those defeated in the elections must admit their defeat, and winners should have no conceit, but ponder what they must do as the people's spokesmen.

For the normalization of politics, the people's confidence in politics must be recovered. Politicians can recover confidence through people's support and encouragement. However, they must first realize that they are the servants of the people.

Many people desired stability, and as many people called for a change, this should be reflection in the future operation of the government. We would like to see the creation of a political situation in which the election results will unhesitatingly be reflected.

CSO: 4107/101

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES DIALOGUE TO IMPROVE POLITICAL SITUATION

SK171431 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 17 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Political Situation Should Be Improved Through Dialogue"]

[Text] Our political situation was strained last week when the contents of a press interview by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], were carried by the Japanese daily SANKEI SHIMBUN, creating a stir in political circles. The tension thus created was relaxed calmly when the DJP and the NKDP assumed an attitude of self-restraint when the situation was on the verge of a direct showdown.

Abnormal remarks can be made occasionally during an election campaign period, which is liable to be plagued by excitement and zeal. The people will understand this to some degree. However, we believe that acts continuously straining the political situation through the continuous making of indiscreet political remarks will hardly win sympathy from the people. In this regard, we believe that the contents of party president Yi Min-u's press interview in which he hastily demanded the resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan before the termination of his presidential term has greatly impaired his image as the leader of a political party.

It appears that, except for a temporary stir caused by party president Yi Min-u's press interview, the trend in our political situation is such that the importance of dialogue is stressed, and both parties concerned recognize the necessity of this dialogue. This is fortunate. In particular, what draws our attention is the contents of a press conference conducted by newly-appointed DJP Chairman No Tae-u when he visited major cities throughout the country recently to participate in meetings held to reorganize the party's city and provincial chapters. He said that he intends to hold dialogue to discuss any agenda items, including the issue of the revision of the Constitution, and that he will reject no one as a counterparty in dialogue, including the Council for Promotion of Democracy. Such an attitude taken by party chairman No displayed a magnanimity and flexibility that no chairman of the ruling party has ever shown. We interpret this as the DJP's modest and sincere attitude of accepting the people's desire as revealed in the recent general election.

Dialogue cannot be arranged through the effort of one side only. Since having two sides is a prerequisite for dialogue, it is absolutely necessary for both sides to respect dialogue. According to what we have learned, there has been a difference of views between the ruling and opposition blocs regarding who will begin dialogue and from what level. However, we believe that this problem will be resolved when both sides approach dialogue sincerely.

Our economy has entered a precarious phase with the remarkable decrease of exports and with the deepening of economic depression this year. The people demand that both ruling and opposition politicians exert efforts to improve the political situation, bearing such an economic situation in mind.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung met with each other on 15 March for the first time since the complete lifting of the political ban. In light of their influence, their movements are almost equivalent to political activities. It appears that they took a cautious attitude at their first meeting by withholding from expressing their political views. We believe that they should realize that a great number of people are watching the direction of their activities.

CSO: 4107/127

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### COMMENT ON CPD ACTIVITIES

#### Two Kims To Meet 15 Mar

SK150119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung will hold a meeting today at the house of Kim Sang-hyon in Changchon-dong, Seoul, chiefly to discuss the merger of opposition forces, namely the New Korea Democratic Party and the Democratic Korea Party.

They will also deal with the expansion of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, which had played the major role for the creation of the NDP in January this year.

The meeting between the two Kims will be the second since they met together at the house of Kim Tae-chung in Tonggyo-dong last Wednesday, the day after they were freed from a political restriction along with 12 other politicians.

During the meeting, Kim Tae-chung is expected to assume the co-chairmanship of the hawkish dissident group. Kim Tae-chung is an advisor to the council which was organized in May last year when he was staying in the United States.

With regard to the merger of the NDP and the DKP, the two Kims are reportedly wide apart as Kim Yong-sam is insisting that the DKP be absorbed into the new party and Kim Tae-chung is demanding that the two parties be united as co-equals.

The two opposition parties are composed mainly of former members of the disbanded New Democratic Party.

The two Kims are expected to face tough negotiations over the expansion of the organization of the CPD in today's meeting.

Kim Yong-sam seeks to expand the organization of the council to counties while Kim Tae-chung favors maintaining the current status covering major cities and nine provinces.

### CPD To Be Influential Opposition

SK160045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) has emerged as the leading opposition group outside the present legal political system as a result of Kim Tae-chung's acceptance of a council co-chairmanship.

Another prominent opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, has served as co-chairman of the body since it was formed largely by supporters of the two Kims in May last year. Kim Tae-chung has been serving as adviser to the organization.

With the two Kims sharing the CPD leadership, the council is expected to exercise considerable influence on opposition politics. Political observers say the CPD will play a key role behind the scenes.

Although not recognized by authorities as a legal organization, the body has been allowed to function virtually as a political group.

The two Kims were freed from a political ban along with 12 others March 6. They were the last group removed from the blacklist. The government action gave Kim Yong-sam political freedom. But Kim Tae-chung is still barred from politics because of a suspended 20-year sentence on a sedition conviction.

Restoration of his full civil rights has been a repeated demand of the opposition.

The CPD gave impetus to efforts to create the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) which emerged as the main opposition force in the February 12 National Assembly election.

The NKDP, formed mostly by followers of the two Kims January 18, received 29.2 percent of the overall vote, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party won 35.3 percent. The NKDP is headed by Yi Min-u, a close associate of Kim Yong-sam.

The CPD, now with about 1,500 members is seeking to increase its organizational strength.

It plans to expand its organization into provincial areas and to admit members of political parties and other organizations on a group or individual basis.

Those other organizations referred to include the Constitution Research Institute led by Kim Tae-chung. Whether the institute will be absorbed into the CPD remains to be seen.

Among the CPD's plans are:

--To appoint Yi Min-u as NKDP leader and also a member of its Standing Steering Committee, and some others as its advisers.



--To increase the number of Standing Steering Committee members from 24 to as many as 30.

The committee members include two former lawmakers of the late President Park Chong-hu's now-defunct Democratic Republican Party. They are legislator-elect Pak Chan-chong of the NKDP and Kim Chang-kun, who were also among the 567 person originally banned from politics more than four years ago.

Of the total 69 lawmakers-elect of the NKDP, 4 are also members of the CPD. Among them are party president Yi. Cho Yon-ha, Kim Tong-yong, Pak Han-sang, Cho Sun-hyong, Kim Yong-pae and Kim Tae-yong. Cho is a vice president of the party.

The two Kims called on the NKDP and another opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), to merge to make the opposition stronger in parliament. As a result of the election, the NKDP replaced the DKP as the main opposition. Suffering a setback, the DKP won 35 seats in the 276-member National Assembly.

#### CPD Urged To Avoid Radical Activities

SK152350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Taegu (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, expressed hope yesterday that the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] would engage in desirable activities.

He made the comment when asked about the acceptance by Kim Tae-chung of an offer for the post of co-chairmanship of the council. Kim Yong-sam is the other co-chairman. The two Kims were among the 14 persons who were removed from a political ban March 6.

No said the council had engaged in radical activities before the ban was totally lifted. The DJP was "concerned about those activities," he commented.

No recalled that he made it clear after the ban lifting that any radical activities by the opposition parties and opposition forces would be undesirable.

"We also made it explicit that we would regard the opposition groups as 'well-intentioned competitors' and that we were ready to meet them for open-hearted dialogue," he said.

"There is no enemy to the movement for democracy," the DJP chairman stressed. He made the point in referring to the council's slogan for democratization. Because the political ban has been totally lifted, the so-called enemy to the council's movement no longer exists, No said. Key council members had been under the ban.

No was here to attend a rally for the revamping of the DJP's Kyongsangbukdo chapter. Yi Chi-ho was elected chairman of the chapter.

He said that a special committee on agricultural policy will be created in the government. The purported body will study long-term agricultural policy for the government, he added. No said the ruling party and the government have agreed on the need for such a committee.

No said he has received reports about serious local economic conditions during his tour of provincial areas. Creating insurance companies in provincial areas is one of the measures being considered to revitalize the local economy, he added.

#### CPD-NKDP Cooperation Stressed

SK180315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--Dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, in assuming the co-chairmanship of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), stressed on Monday that the council and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) should fully cooperate "to achieve democratic goals."

"The CPD is the center of democratic forces outside the National Assembly for the pursuit of the goals of parliamentary democracy, free economy, social welfare and national security, while it is the NKDP's responsibility to struggle within the parliament for the goals," Kim said.

The council, led by Kim Yong-sam since its birth in June last year, played a significant role in the organization of the NKDP, which emerged as the nation's biggest opposition party in the February 12 general elections.

Kim Tae-chung urged the government to "sincerely accept people's aspirations for democracy demonstrated in the general elections."

Meanwhile, council co-chairman Kim Yong-sam declared that he and Kim Tae-chung will firmly unite to realize democracy in Korea.

In his opening address, Kim Yong-sam said that he would closely cooperate with Kim Tae-chung in the council's operations.

Held at the CPD headquarters in Seoul, the ceremony also saw the appointment of Yi Min-u president of the NKDP, as advisor to the CPD.

Yi said that his party will work with the council to see their common democratic goals realized.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DJP CHAIRMAN NO TAE-U'S LOCAL TOUR

SK151138 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "Tour of No Tae-u as a Politician" by Deputy Chief of the Political Bureau, from the column "Reporter's Memo"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u's local tour is attracting much public attention. This is because, among other things, it is his first tour since inauguration as chairman.

Because he is being seen publicly for the first time as a politician, No Tae-u's oratorical skill and his conduct and behavior are surely the focus of public attention. However, the real focus of public attention is on what and how he will talk as the ruling party's new chairman. The fact that Pusan was the first leg of his tour, which began on 12 March, 1 month after the general election, added an exciting aspect to his trip.

Pusan is the place where 3 of 6 DJP candidates won in the 12 February election, practically a complete defeat. One district party chairman there described the defeat as "the half-wrecked DJP boat." It means some were drowned in this shipwreck. Chairman No himself even said, "The Pusan case seems to be the first time in history when the ruling party has faced such difficulties."

He also said, "[I] will humbly accept the painful whip of Pusan's citizens." Rather than making grievances against the pitilessness of Pusan's citizens, he again pledged to prepare the measures expected by Pusan's citizens with the help of their painful whip. Saying that the ruling party could always win [the election], he called on members to take three steps forward while taking one backward, pointing out the facts that after a rain the ground becomes hard and that every joint of a bamboo tree means growth.

As for the DJP, the reconstruction of "Pusan" means the reconstruction of the whole DJP. One defeated district party chairman pledged to make the DJP a new DJP, not yesterday's DJP. The remaining question is how to deal with the situation. Answering a question on how to reconstruct the half-wrecked Pusan boat, Chairman No said "There is no particularly feasible way." This is an unexpected answer. He could have found a more plausible answer. This

is also an instance when one can detect Chairman A's amateurism. His recognition of the situation in saying "There is no particularly immediate way" instead of saying a fine word may be very important to the DJP. This is because politics does not mean providing the people with some wonder drugs found deep in a mountain, but acting in concert with the people and sharing joys and sorrows with them, and because politics is an ascetic practice requiring endurance and time. In the 12 February general election, DJP candidates in some districts, including Pusan, failed to win a minimum of the votes previously forecast. This means the minds of the DJP members themselves wavered in the elections.

Accordingly, the DJP's immediate task is to act firmly in concert with its members, not with the people. At meetings to reorganize some of the DJP's lost districts, tears were in the eyes of both DJP members and a higher stratum of the party. It was the ruling party which was in tears. Managing a desirable government and winning the heart of the people involve sympathizing with the people.

Acting in concert with the people means making efforts to sympathize with them. Chairman No himself said, "I will meet with the people in person and in spirit."

Pledging to turn over a new leaf, Chairman No asked the reporters to stick a dagger in his back. It means he asked them to stab him in the back with a dagger without mercy if he does wrong. It remains to be seen what will happen in the DJP's great march and his pledge to have a dagger pointed at his back.

CSO: 4107/127

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO VITALIZE OPPOSITION PARTICIPATION ON ISSUES

SK141218 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpts] While reviewing measures for pending political issues with the opening of the 12th National Assembly and political negotiations with the opposition bloc at hand, the DJP has formed a basic framework for these measures by deciding to vitalize conditions for opposition candidates' participation through revision of the system for electing the presidential electoral college with the maintenance of the present presidential election system as a countermeasure against the opposition bloc's offensive--the opposition bloc's strong demand for revising the constitution into one envisaging the direct election of the president.

Referring to a measure for an offensive calling for revising the constitution into one envisaging the direct election of the president, a high-ranking DJP official concerned reconfirmed the party's firm policy of maintaining the indirect election system within the framework of the present constitution. He then said: The party's policy is to negotiate with the opposition party over the issue of reviewing the plan for vitalizing the election of the presidential electoral college by adopting a strategy for canvassing public opinion through developing a theory on the rational nature of the present system.

A high-ranking DJP official concerned said on 13 March: The party is now studying measures for pending political issues in order to create an atmosphere of negotiation with the opposition bloc with the opening of the National Assembly at hand by respecting the people's desire revealed during the recent general election and by reviewing various measures unavoidably taken during the reform period. For the time being, the party plans to determine its concrete plan for pending issues, such as revision or repeal of the reform legislation on the presidential election law [taetongyong songobop kaejong pibop], before the commencement of negotiations. The party also plans to lead the political situation in a flexible manner by positively dealing with other pending issues according to the priority of long- and short-term issues.

According to the contents of measures being studied by the DJP, while abiding by the principle of reconsidering the recognition within the party and among the people of the justness of the demand for revision or repeal

of reform legislation, the party plans to closely review the contents of the law--the key target of the opposition bloc's offensive--in order to deal in a flexible manner for the sake of development with those provisions that need revision or those on which a party concession to the opposition bloc is feasible. Thus, the party intends to use this plan as part of its strategy against the opposition bloc and in the National Assembly. Such being the case, it is expected that full-fledged negotiations will be conducted shortly after the opening of the 12th National Assembly to discuss the revision of reform legislation, such as the Basic Press Law and the National Assembly Law.

The DJP is reviewing a plan to establish a committee within the party for the study of the local autonomous system in order to develop a party view on the local autonomous system which is scheduled to be implemented in 1987 and to study a plan to create conditions for the implementation of this system.

CSO: 4107/127



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP, NKDP TO HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS SOON

SK150125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties are expected to start "official" talks early next week to discuss pending political issues and the operation of the 12th-term National Assembly.

The talks will be held between important office holders of the parties such as secretaries general and floor leaders, political sources said yesterday.

The projected meeting between the officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will pave the way for the dialogue between the top representatives of the two parties, they said.

The meeting between No Tae-u of the DJP and Yi Min-u of the NDP is likely to take place before the end of this month at the latest depending on the progress of the working-level talks, the sources observed.

Formal dialogues between the rival parties have been delayed as the NDP has failed to appoint major post holders amidst intra-party competition.

However, the hawkish opposition party is expected to complete appointments of key officers in a day or two following Wednesday's decision to hold its post-election national convention after the opening of the house.

The DJP has hitherto maintained a positive attitude toward the "dialogues," assuring that it was determined to "discuss everything" with the NDP as soon as the opposition parties drew up the lineup of its major post holders.

The rival parties have so far engaged in brisk behind-the-scenes contacts to help create favorable conditions for the official talks. The contacts were said to have involved the DJP's secretary general Yi Han-tong and floor leader Yi Chong-chan and NDP's strong hopefuls for secretary general and floor leader such as Yi Taek-ton.

No concrete content of the unofficial talks has been made public.



With regard to background talks, DJP chairman No Tae-u said in Chonju yesterday, "Unofficial efforts are being made now very persistently."

He also said that the DJP would accept the Constitutional revision to provide a direct vote for president as an agenda item of the projected talks.

"But, the inclusion of the issue on the agenda does not mean the DJP's intention to rewrite the basic law. We will concentrate on persuading the opposition party to understand the current system," he said.

Other issues the rival parties will tackle in the talks include abolition of the Basic Press Law, release of "conscientious prisoners" and jailed students and young workers, and amnesty for Kim Tae-chung, all demands of the NDP.

The two parties will also discuss the operational matters of the next house, including the selection of the house officers. At present, the DJP plans to open the house on April 15.

The party has two plans on the possible lineup of house leaders. One is speaker Chae Mun-sik and vice speaker Choe Yong-chol, and the other is speaker Yi Chae-hyong and vice speaker Yun Kil-chung, according to party sources. Another vice speakership goes to the NDP.

The parties are expected to confer on the issue of amending the National Assembly Law designed to revive the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs and to change the opening time of house sessions from 2 p.m. to 10 a.m.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U MANAGES TO LEAD NKDP UNCHALLENGED

SK150107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 5

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] None in the New Korea Democratic Party dispute the party leadership of Yi Min-u, or dares to challenge Yi's presidency although the main opposition party will hold a national convention within a few months.

Almost all share the view that the 69-year-old politicians would be reelected as the party president in the upcoming convention for the next two years.

The widespread consensus apparently stems from the fact that he has the ability to "compromise" the interests of intra-party factions such as the Sangdo-dong group following Kim Yong-sam and the Tonggyo-dong group led by Kim Tae-chung.

Party officials described him as a man of fidelity in that he had never turned his coat in his 40-year-long opposition life.

Four years ago, he was said to have rejected a proposal to take part in the foundation of the then major opposition Democratic Korea Party and after he was released from a political ban late last year, he turned down a similar temptation.

For the time being Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam would not join in the party. But there has already been formed a "clear-cut" line between the Sangdo-dong and the Tonggyo-dong factions in the party.

Immediately before the two Kims were allowed by the government to resume political activities on March 6, the ranking members of the two groups secretly discussed admitting the two Kims into the party as standing advisors.

But the two groups scrapped the plan with the identical view that their entry into the party could accelerate a power game.

Kim Yong-sam's link with Yi Min-u was dramatically demonstrated with the NDP and the ruling Democratic Justice Party exchange attacks with regard to Yi's controversial demand for an early presidential resignation.

As the DJP presented a four-point open questionnaire to the NDP president, Kim urgently dispatched his secretary to Yi who was staying at the party headquarters at that time.

The secretary carried a note written by Kim in which he suggested that Yi ignore the questions. Yi accepted the advice and ordered party spokesman Pak Sil to reflect Kim's words in a party statement.

In contrast to Yong-sam, Tae-chung showed a lukewarm attitude to the controversy aroused by Yi's interview with a Japanese daily, saying, "Yi's call is premature."

In addition, Kim Tae-chung restrains himself from positively proclaiming that he supports the NDP. With regard to the projected merger of the opposition parties, he never failed to mention the moderate DKP, the Korea National Party and even political dissident groups.

The Tonggyo-dong faction thinks that a "simultaneous entry" of the two Kims in fact means the admission of Yong-sam alone as Tae-chung still needs amnesty to join a party. Kim Tae-chung is now under a stay of execution of his 20-year prison sentence given on charges of sedition in 1980.

Despite the fact that Yi Min-u has been controlled by Kim Yong-sam, the Tonggyo-dong group wants Yi to keep the post of the party president for the time being in an apparent bid to prevent Kim Yong-sam from coming to the forefront of politics.

On conditions that it will guarantee the reelection of the party president, the Tonggyo-dong group hopes that Yi would be more "neutral" in dealing with the two factions.

But, the Kim Tae-chung faction do not want the present collective leadership system to be changed to a "one-man rule" or to see the party hierarchy dominated by the Sangdo-dong group.

One party official attributed the fear of the Tonggyo-dong faction to the fact that Kim Yong-sam's followers dominated the hierarchy of the old New Democratic Party immediately after Kim Yong-sam was elected party president in May, 1979.

A few days before the release of the two Kims from a political ban, Yi said, "At old age, I don't wish to hold fast to my post. My only dream is to provide the two Kims with conditions in which they can fight for democracy again."

Of the five vice party presidents, Kim Nok-yong and Cho Yun-ha, natives of Cholla-namdo where Kim Tae-chung was born, have played the roles of "field commanders" of the Tonggyo-dong faction.

Kim Nok-yong, 62, who was elected for the fourth time in Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, was imprisoned in 1980 on charges of involvement in the so-called Kim Tae-chung sedition plot."

Cho, 61, who was elected in a Seoul constituency, has been reputed as a "strategist" of the Tonggyo-dong faction. He has maintained close relations with Kim Tae-chung since he helped Kim to be selected as the presidential candidate in the 1971 contest against Kim Yong-sam and Yi Chol-seng.

After the May 16, 1961, coup, he was jailed for involvement in a "counter-revolution plot." He served two and a half years in jail again for criticizing Pak Chong-hui's 1972 Yusin reforms.

Yi Ki-taek, 48, has been in the limelight since he became the youngest of the five vice presidents in the foundation of the NDP in January.

He entered the opposition politics at the age of 30 as a lawmaker under the proportional representation system on the recommendation of Yu Chin-o, ex-president of the old NDP.

Yi was the chairman of the Student Association at Korea University in 1960 when the April 19 Student Revolution took place.

At that time Yu was the president of the school.

He now has his own faction of young lawmakers, but he is close to the Kim Yong-sam group. On behalf of the Sangdo-dong group, he proposed to hold the convention before the start of the new parliament in exchange for his reelection as vice president.

His idea is that the present number of vice party presidents should be reduced to two and they should be elected by delegates' voting in the convention in order to strengthen their power.

Kim Su-han, 57, won the vice presidency on behalf of the Yi Chol-sung group. Kim seeks the post of floor leader or secretary general.

No Sung-hwan, 58, has kept ties with his boss Kim Chae-kwang since the days of the Seoul City Assembly.

Kim Chae-kwang, 63, is in control of faction of seven lawmakers-elect, but he has recently been close to Kim Tae-chung and opposed Kim Yong-sam faction's idea to hold the national convention before the inauguration of the new parliament.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVITIES RELATED

Universities Begin To Elect Leaders

SK150101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The campaign to elect the president of the autonomous student body kicked off at Yonsei University yesterday.

Yonsei students, still at odds with the school authorities over the regulations governing the function and operation of the student body, have decided to form the student body first and discuss the regulations later, which have acquiesced in by the school authorities.

In the joint stumping session attended by about 1,000 students, each candidate was given 25 minutes. Three are running in the elections with three candidates for vice presidency.

All of the three candidates for the top post of the student body touched on the on-going trial of the Yonsei students standing trial in connection with the intrusion of the head office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. They drew loud applause from the students.

Meanwhile Soongjon University posted a statement demanding dissolution of the student body which was formed "illegally" last year.

The university has yet to resolve differences with the school authorities over the regulations governing the students bodies.

Staff members of the university student body, including its president Kang Kil-ho have been staging hunger strikes demanding the school authorities' recognition of the body.

In case of Seoul National University, students adopted a set of regulations yesterday, eliminating any qualification for the candidacy for the presidency of the student body in defiance of the intention of the school authorities.

The university authorities are bent on limiting candidacy to the student with passable academic records and of good conduct.

## Daily Calls for More Dialogue

SK150115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Dialogue With Students"]

[Text] Amid brisk talks about the need of dialogue between groups with conflicting interests in the political and social fields, a by-product of the recent general elections, it was reported that the education minister was planning to have a televised discussion with student representatives next week.

The minister's plan to have direct talks with college students as a means of settling the chronic campus issue is indeed encouraging--all the more so in light of the past practices by the government authorities which usually resorted to issuing one-sided and often high-handed instructions on campus problems.

As the minister appointed in the post-election cabinet shakeup last month had formerly served as a university professor, he is expected to manage the outstanding issues in reasonable ways taking advantage of his experience on the campus.

Notwithstanding, there are some points to be explored in order to make the new approach of dialogue in the education field really meaningful.

While the projected TV discussion is obviously designed to attract a large audience including students and thus generate a high degree of dissemination and persuasive effects, it is undeniable that the use of mass media--and at that television networks--involves certain constraints which may possibly lessen if not undermine the intended aims.

To begin with, a question arises as to whether the discussion should be aired live or not. In the latter case, a viewer may be left to wonder if the program had been edited, trimming sensitive portions, or conducted in a truly free manner.

Whatever the actual situation might be, a program of such nature not broadcast live would be apt to invite misgivings among the audience, reducing the impact it was originally intended to create.

Another question concerns the selection of student representatives for the occasion of having discussions with the government's chief education policymaker, as autonomous student councils have yet to be formulated at universities and colleges across the country.

If rashly organized and poorly conducted, the planned debate between the minister and the students is feared to be criticized as a superficial program for the sake of display or sloganeering of dialogue, a counterproductive outcome which we believe the government authorities do not intend to see.



What is more, it must be pointed out that, for the newly-appointed education minister, there are other channels of dialogue he ought to have in the process of tackling the prolonged and intricate campus problems.

One vital partner of dialogue is the school administrators and, for that matter, faculty members who make up two main pillars of a higher learning institution along with students.

In terms of priority, a candid and in-depth discussion between the minister and the faculty in whatever the format, be it open or closed, would be equally if not more important, compared with the talks with student representatives.

For the meetings thus far between the government authorities and the school administrators have been conducted in the form of more or less a one-way communication, with the government quarters handing out their unilateral instructions leaving little room for candid debate.

After all, the campus problems ought to be resolved in autonomous ways with school administrators and professors playing a vital role, a course of action which the government itself has repeatedly stressed by announcing a series of measures for campus liberalization and autonomy.

Indeed, there is the overwhelming need for opening diverse channels of dialogue or communication with regard to the campus issue: that is, stepped-up and meaningful talks between the school administration and faculty members, professors and students, officers of student councils and ordinary students, as well as that between the government authorities and school administrators.

There is no denying that dialogue is essential in resolving an issue. At the same time, it is to be emphasized that the dialogue must be truly meaningful and substantive, not ending in mere demonstration. And this rule should be pertinent not only to campus problems but all other political and social issues.

#### Prosecution Revokes Arrest Order

SK160001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The prosecution, in rare move, has released a university student charged with demonstrating illegally by reversing an earlier decision to arrest him, it was reported yesterday.

An official at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said that Choe Song-su, 20, a Seoul National University freshman, was released from detention last Friday when the order to arrest him was revoked.

The official described it as a "very rare action, the first such in recent years" as far as students involved in demonstrations are concerned. According to him, the prosecution, when necessary, usually releases such students by suspending their indictment but not by revoking its order to arrest.

A lawyer commented that the action may indicate that the prosecution is beginning to deal more flexibly with student demonstrators.

A prosecutor said, "The prosecution's position is that it shall be lenient to students who show repentance and promise that they will never participate in demonstrations."

He suggested that other students now under arrest may also be released, depending on their attitudes.

Choe, the released SNU student, was arrested February 11 on charges of inflicting injury on a riot policeman while participating in an antielection demonstration.

That Choe was released does not mean that he will be free from indictment, a prosecution official noted. He said, however, that the prosecution will consider staying the indictment if he keeps his promise to stay away from demonstrations and other campus disturbances.

Under the current legal codes, the prosecution may revoke an order of arrest anytime before a suspect is indicted, when it judges that there are no longer sufficient reasons to detain the suspect.

When an indictment is made, only a judge can order a suspect freed from physical detention, either based on his own judgment or at the recommendation of a prosecutor or a defense lawyer.

#### Politically Charged Campus Climate

SK160019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Chong Un-pung]

[Text] The campus atmosphere is heating up with the projected televised talks between Education Minister Son Chae-sok and students amidst the upcoming election of presidents of student councils.

Already, the election campaign is in motion at Yonsei University, delaying the discussion of the regulations governing the council until after the election of the president of the student government.

Most of the universities have yet to resolve differences between students and university authorities.

Students demand full freedom in the operation and activities of the students bodies. However, university authorities plan to reserve some say so that the student body will not stray into what they view as an unwanted direction.

University authorities are adamant in their position that the students should not engage in politics.

Most of the universities are mired in the swamp of differences between students and university authorities. Only Songang University has shown wisdom in reaching a mutually-acceptable version of student council regulations.

Under the agreement students with a "C" average or higher are eligible for election as president of the student body. University authorities had sought "B" average as requirement for candidacy.

Under the regulations, students are not allowed to join political parties. But there are no other regulations on student activities.

Important aspect is the establishment of a committee composed of faculty members to be consulted by students on the operation of the student body.

In the case of Seoul National University, a preparation committee of students forced through its own version of regulations over the university authorities, repulsing any university intervention in the study body.

The students argue that the student council is an autonomous body, and therefore it should be left independent of university authorities.

SNU's version, however, stopped short of mentioning students' political activities.

Upon the blitzkrieg measure, the university authorities said the outcome is "problematic" so they will try to continue dialogue for the production of a mutually agreeable guideline.

Under the regulation formulated unilaterally by students, faculty members are denied any say in the student body unless specifically requested. However, students can have their voice heard in faculty meetings if its regards the punishment of students, the student-formulated regulations provide.

In the meantime, the development in Korea University over the resignation of former President Kim Chun-yop is anything but agreeable.

A score of professors made their position on the issue public in the form of a resolution that they would take it seriously because the resignation was not of Kim's own accord but was forced by authorities.

The resolution was followed by student rally Thursday, demanding nullification of the resignation.

The students of the College of Political Science and Economics resolved to boycott class until March 19. The signatory professors are all from the college.

It is wondered if the professors have no other means but the aforementioned resolution to express their position on Kim's resignation.

At this time when the campus is fraught with many burning issues, the professors' behavior can hardly sit well with what has been expected of scholars in the ivory tower. The resolution only fueled the discontent of the students.

Amidst the heap of campus problems, Minister Son is to have talks with students, drawing special concern not only from students but the general public.

The nation is already highly politically charged with the recent release of the three Kims from a political ban. Therefore, the present campus problems are of great concern in the sway of the strong political wind which continues to blow.

#### Jail Terms for 12 Intruders

SK150055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The Seoul prosecution, which demanded prison terms ranging from one to two years for 12 students of Yonsei and Sungkyunkwan universities, also demanded the same terms for eight Korea University students yesterday for their "illegal" occupation of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headquarters November 14.

The terms for five Yonsei and seven Sungkyunkwan students were demanded Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively.

Like in the trials for Yonsei and Sungkyunkwan students, defense lawyers for the Korea University students walked out when the judges turned down their request for accepting former DJP chairman Kwon Ik-hyon and three other persons as witnesses.

The prosecution demanded the terms in the absence of the lawyers. Sentencing is scheduled for March 28.

The defendants, in their testimonies, said they will boycott future trials and disclosed that they have been fasting in protest.

#### TIMES' Comment

SK140127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday sought jail terms ranging from one to two years for seven Sungkyunkwan students indicted for having masterminded the intrusion into and sit-in at the ruling DJP headquarters in November of last year.

The jail terms sought are almost identical to those the prosecution demanded the previous day for the Yonsei students indicted on the same charges.

In the trial which resumed after a two-week suspension, Judge Yi Hong-hun reaffirmed the court's stance not to accept the defense lawyers' request to summon witnesses.

The four persons whom the defense lawyers wanted as witnesses are former DJP chairman Kwon Il-hyon, its secretary general Yi Han-tong, its lawmaker Nam Chae-hui and Chang Han-min, chief of the Chongno police who dispersed the students' sit-in rally.

After the court turned down the bid, the student defendants said that they would defy further court proceedings in protest of the court's "lack of independence from power."

#### Intensified Guard on College Heads' Houses

SK140123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The National Police Headquarters instructed yesterday police forces in large cities, including Seoul, to step up patrol and guard on the houses of university presidents and deans.

NPH said the measure was taken to protect those in charge of campus administration from possible radical actions of "activist" students bearing grudges against them.

#### Arrests Sought for Instigating Rally

SK140136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday sought an arrest warrant for a 22-year-old coed on the charge of masterminding a rally in front of the office of a ruling political party lawmaker early last month.

Police said Miss Cho Hye-nan, a senior English major of Soongjun University, is suspected of having spearheaded a violent rally in front of the office of Rep Ho Chong-il in Tonggak-dong February 8.

Ho was a candidate for the February 12 general election. Miss Cho and about 100 students, some of them carrying torches, threw stones at the office.

#### Forced Resignation of School President Protested

SK140137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] About 20 Korea University professors yesterday issued a statement protesting what they called the involuntary resignation of former university president Kim Chun-yop.

The professors from the university's College of Political Science and Economics said in the statement that "they take a very serious view" of the resignation of Kim. They issued the statement following a discussion of current campus affairs.

The professors also said in the statement that they cannot understand how the government, while advocating campus autonomy, could force Kim to resign.

Former president Kim resigned last week, allegedly taking responsibility for the preferential admission to the school of children of some professors and administrators last year.

#### 'Appeals' for Moderation

SK150149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Dr Yi Chun-pom, new president of Korea University, yesterday issued a statement calling on the school's students and professors to use moderation in order to avoid possible confusion following the resignation of former university president Kim Chun-yop.

The statement was issued one day after 25 professors of the university's College of Political Science and Economics adopted a statement in which they said they can hardly understand why Kim was forced to resign.

Yi said in the statement, "I understand that all at this university were greatly shocked by the sudden resignation of former president Kim. But I think the resignation should not be a cause for any confusion that may hamper the functions of the university."

Meanwhile, the school's student council said it will hold a meeting today to discuss measures available to students concerning the resignation of Kim. It said the meeting will be called a "funeral for the spirit of Korea University."

#### Live TV Debate With Minister

SK160007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 06 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Student representatives of 19 colleges and universities in Seoul have insisted that the TV discussions between them and Minister of Education Son Chae-sok should, in principle, be broadcast live.

They also demanded that the studio debate session be open to parents and journalists, including foreign correspondents.

They made these assertions in a meeting held at Yonsei University yesterday afternoon to discuss an earlier report that the education minister may discuss overall campus issues with students on TV.

The students said they will boycott the debate if the ministry turns down their demands.



### Korea University Student Rally

SK160009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] More than 3,000 Korea University students held a rally yesterday and demanded that the resignation of the university's former president, Kim Chun-yop, be withdrawn.

In a meeting they dubbed "a funeral for the spirit of Korea University" on campus, the students also stated that the minister of education and "puppet professors" should step down. They urged the school authorities to recognize the legitimacy of the student council.

Declaring that the spirit of the university was forced to die by "external forces," the students resolved to fight for the revival of the university spirit of resistance.

After the rally, the students tried to leave the campus through the main gate at around 3 p.m. for a street demonstration.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KNP PRESIDENCY--Choe Chi-wan, a lawmaker-elect of the Korea National Party, intends to vie for the party's presidency. He will probably formally declare his candidacy today. Until recently, Rep Yi Man-sop had been acting KNP president and senior vice president of the party. The minor opposition party won 20 seats in the February 12 parliamentary elections. Yi tried to dissuade Choe from running for the party presidency, but failed. Formerly a leading lawmaker of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP), Choe was re-elected to the National Assembly in the Namhae-Hadong District in Kyongsangnam-do. He was freed from the political ban last November. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

DJP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOICE--Chon Ju, Cholla-pukto--Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, revealed yesterday that the party would work out a detailed schedule to select its presidential candidate on the occasion of the March 27 national convention. He told a press conference here that the presidential candidate will be chosen in the national convention in 1987. The No 2 man in the ruling party, however, refused to answer when questioned if he would run in the contest for a presidential candidate in 1987. The biennial party convention will be held in March, 1987. No, a classmate of President Chon Tu-hwan in the Korea Military Academy and one of his closest confidants, has long been speculated as a possible successor to the president. As to the relations with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, he said that the DJP is now strenuously conducting informal dialogues with the NDP. Asked whether the ruling party has had similar dialogues with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, he said, "We place first priority on dialogues with leaders of the NDP, not with the two Kims." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

12TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING--The 12th National Assembly, expected to open April 15, will sit for about three weeks, said a spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday. The tentative schedule for the legislative session calls for electing key assembly officials including a speaker and two vice speakers. Chairmen of the 12 standing and two special committees will also be picked. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

TAE-CHUNG'S CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION--Kim Yong-sam yesterday urged the government to take early action to restore the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and others. Kim Tae-chung was released from a political blacklist March 6 along with 13 others, including Kim Yong-sam. But he is still barred from taking part in political activities because he is under a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition. His civil rights were suspended when he was convicted of sedition in 1980. After his meeting with Kim Tae-chung for the second time since the total removal of the political ban, Kim Yong-sam said the government should take such an action so that "there could be political and social stability and no confrontation and collision." "I will make efforts for the restoration of the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and other opposition figures and students," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

DJP, GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP--Emphasizing that the Democratic Justice Party should play a leading role in national politics, the party's secretary general yesterday renewed his call for close relationship between the administration and the DJP. Yi Han-tong said that the ruling party will spend much of its energy gathering all shades of opinions and having the government reflect them in its policies. To achieve this goal, he called for strengthening the administration-DJP tie-up at city and provincial levels. He was speaking at an indoor rally which elected Rep Chong Ton-song new chairman of the party's Kyonggi-do chapter. The gathering was held in Suwon City. In order to uphold the "will of the people" as expressed in the February parliamentary elections, the 49-year-old Yi said, the DJP is studying ways to revitalize its regional chapters and to expand the intraparty organs for youths and women. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4100/309

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOUTH UNDERSCORES DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

Chon Warns of Attack

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon, after receiving this year's operational plan report from the Defense Minister, Yun Sung-hae, on the afternoon of January 19th, instructed, "As soon as North Korea has completed strategic redispotion for the attack, we must secure and further develop an early warning system to protect against a surprise attack."

President Chon pointed out, "Our immediate main task is to reduce chances for war by establishing an independent defense capacity." He also emphasized, "In order to accomplish our task, all the citizens should cooperate with each other to establish political and social safety and to maintain economic growth."

Chon also mentioned, "For the practical increase of military power, we must cut down on expenses by effectively utilizing the defense budget and concentrate on the expansion of investment." He further instructed that the military must establish specialists to monitor and to analyze situational changes around the Korean Peninsula and be prepared for defense.

Chon explained that to block the enemy's war motivation, a balance of arms capacity between the South and North must be maintained, and he emphasized, "In order to maintain the balance, a combined strategy between South Korean and American forces must be continuously improved and a stringent cooperational structure must be maintained."

Chon stated the need to develop our strategic plan in order to defend ourselves by analyzing the enemy's strategy and changes in arms structure and to concentrate on developing battle expertise and winter strategies by studying our country's topographical characteristics and the enemy's strategic techniques.

The president's other instructions are as follows: emphasize the practical aspects of education and defense against chemical warfare, develop and improve psychological warfare and national production of defense equipment, develop a military aid structure suitable for our present situation, eliminate any

negative aspects of military service administration such as problems in draft inspection, expansion of the military reserve force and expansion of military and diplomatic relationships with allied and neutral nations.

#### War Likely Before 1988

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 85 p 1

11-21-85 The Minister of the Department of Defense, Yoo Sang-han, announced through a report today that he will reinforce the independent defense powers and the South Korean/American allied power to restrict North Korean's war tendencies and to defend the country immediately in case of an outbreak of hostilities. Minister Yun emphasized, "North Koreans are strengthening various invasion strategies targeted at dividing the country, impeding the 1988 Olympics and disrupting social security while pretending to discuss a peace policy. North Koreans might be planning a surprise attack to take over South Korea within a short period of time when the opportunity presents itself; therefore, right before 1988 Olympic games is strategically the most dangerous period."

Yun reported, "Analyzing North Korea's previous invasion and short-term battle plans, the first 3 days of the war will determine its result, especially the first day and first night battle will be the immediate causes of success or failure; therefore, I will strengthen preparations for the first battle."

Accordingly, he plans on strengthening district defense by reinforcing lower reserve organizations and improving personnel management of commanding officers and strengthening the responsiveness of assigned battalions to prepare for the first 3 days of battle.

Yun added, "To prepare for the long term battle, I will pledge to promote continuously and consistently the economical expansion of military power, will utilize research and development and will strengthen the national production of defense equipment. For the sake of economical military operations, I will eliminate the elements of extravagance in the budget and will establish military support suitable to our country's situation and circumstances."

Yun reported, "I will enthusiastically expand national security diplomatic activities such as reinforcing Korean/American military cooperation and district security allied cooperation for the sake of the establishment of military allied cooperation and anti-North Korean international allied cooperation."

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CSO: 4107/088

S. KOREA/ ECONOMY

CHON SAYS ADVANCE NOTICES OF INSPECTION NEEDED

SK160059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Yu-hwan directed the Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) yesterday to give top priority of its inspection to probing the execution of major government policy programs, while delegating a large portion of its business to individual administration agencies.

While being briefed from BAI chairman Hwang Yong-si on the board's major policy programs to be pursued this year, Chon emphasized that the inspection should be made in such a way as to suggest alternative ideas for improvement rather than simply punishing those engaged in wrongdoings.

The president then directed the BAI to adhere to the current system of advance notices.

The notice system is necessary to enhance the efficiency of the inspection in that those to be inspected are given sufficient time for preparation, he said.

Reporting to the president on his administration's major audit business for this year, chairman Hwang revealed that the BAI would make an intensive inspection of 324 corruption-prone bureaucratic posts.

The emphasis in the board's inspection will be placed on eliminating various irregularities and malpractices in the areas of taxation, administrative licensing, contracting of public work projects and banking, he said.

Hwang reported that the board would step up "performance inspection" of government officials in a bid to further firm up the official discipline in the bureaucratic society.

The easy-going working attitude by officials, act of turning the responsibility to others, and opportunism in officialdom will be intensively checked in the board's anti-corruption drive this year.



Hwang also revealed that the board would make an across-the-board evaluation of administrative efforts undertaken by relevant agencies to tackle various social disturbances such as campus unrest and labor disputes.

Efforts will be increased to prevent the speculative real estate transactions, [word indistinct] and hoarding of daily necessities, financial crimes, and property flight overseas, Hwang said.

Others subject to the intensive crack-down by the BAI will include the preventive checkup of various dangerous materials such as fuel gases and oil, poisonous chemicals, and explosives.

He then reported that his administration would beef up public campaigns and education to promote the citizenry's savings and energy conservation, guiding them to lead a frugal life.

CSO: 4100/309

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

1985 ECONOMY MANAGEMENT PLAN TO BE READJUSTED

SK180301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering readjusting its 1985 economy management plan to correspond with recent changes in economic situations at home and abroad, Economic Planning Board officials said Monday.

Since the government mapped out the plan late last year, both domestic and international economic circumstances have diverged greatly from the government's original projections for 1985, the officials noted. They attributed the deviations to an extraordinarily strong dollar.

The dollar's strength supposedly poses problems for the Korean economy, which is highly vulnerable to swings in exchange rates. The value of the Korean currency, won, floats against major international currencies in a multicurrency basket, but is most heavily reliant on the dollar.

The dollar's strength has hit Korea's export businesses seriously by slashing their price competitiveness abroad, thus casting prospects for the domestic economy into a grim light, the officials said.

The rise in the dollar's exchange rate to won is boosting the nation's commodity prices at a much faster pace than the government's original projection of 1 percent to 2 percent for the year and has threatened the country with renewed inflation, the officials said.

As of Saturday, one dollar is worth 851.30 won, up 3 percent from the end of last year and up 7 percent from a year ago. According to experts here, a 5-percent rise in the dollar-won exchange rate will cause domestic prices to climb by 2.5 percent to 3 percent. In arriving at its 1985 budget, the government forecasted that the exchange rate would fall to 780 won to the dollar.

Meanwhile, Korea's trade deficit totaled 1.08 billion dollars during the first two months of this year, surpassing the 500 million to 700 million dollars mark targeted for the entire year. The figure stood at 492 million dollars in January alone. With the lagging export and sluggish domestic economy, the nation is unlikely to achieve its economic growth target of 7.5 percent this year, the officials said.

CSO: 4100/309

UNCLASSIFIED  
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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

#### BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government announced a long-term solar energy development program featuring the construction of one million full-scale solar-heated housing units and one million solar-heated public bathhouses across the nation by the year 2001. Under the plan, announced Saturday by the Energy and Resources Ministry, the conventional heating facilities of 500,000 units will be replaced by solar heaters. If the ministry's goals are met, 2.1 percent of the nation's total energy demand will be supplied by solar energy in the year 2000. Korea could save an estimated 16.9 million barrels of oil annually, a ministry official said. At the end of 1984, 2,251 housing units were equipped with solar heating systems. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/309

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET CONDITIONS EXAMINED

Seoul CHONGBO SANOP in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 15-17

[Article by Kang Chin-kyu, President of the Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Inc.: "The Market Conditions and Tasks for the Domestic and Foreign Semiconductor Industries"]

[Text] Introduction

The semiconductor industry, which is called the third industrial revolution, is making amazing progress that other industries cannot emulate.

Since the semiconductor industry has enormous rippling effects, extending from home electric appliances to industries, electronics products, automation facilities or production and distribution, and military uses and the information network system (INS), it plays a central role in cultural development and at the same time it is called the vanguard of the information age.

Especially in our country with scarce natural resources and with a small area of land, the semiconductor industry is indeed most suitable.

The first characteristic of the semiconductor industry is that compared with other industries, it is a high value-added industry.

For instance, some observers compute that in terms of added value per ton of product, it is 200,000 won for iron and steel, 5 million won for automobiles, 300 million won for computers, whereas it is as much as 1.3 billion won for semiconductors.

The second characteristic is that it is an intelligence-intensive and also capital-incentive industry.

Also, the semiconductor industry requires an early development and absorption of high levels of advanced technology, and a full quality control to link it to mass production. Thus it is an industry that can be unfailingly successful only if bold investment in plant and equipment and research and development is continuously made.

As an example, in the case of the United States which is the frontrunner in the semiconductor industry, while it made almost no investment in the

recession years, 1973 and 1974, in Japan, under the supervision of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry every firm made vast amounts of investment in the development of new products and the expansion of production facilities, with the result that it took over the market controlled by the United States. At present Japanese manufacturers are ahead of U.S. makers in memory integrated circuits (IC's) and in certain other areas.

#### Current Status of the World's Semiconductor Market

The world's semiconductor market in 1984 is estimated to be worth 26.5 billion dollars or a 38 percent increase over 1983. Of this, the Japanese market has a 30 percent share of the world market, or 7.5 billion dollars. The United States market covers as much as 12 billion dollars. Thus the two countries control the bulk of the semiconductor market.

It is anticipated that in 1985 its market will be about 33 billion dollars or about a 28 percent increase over 1984.

The semiconductor market in 1985 is expected to have a lower growth rate compared with 1984. The reason for this is that as of October this year the B/B ratio (the ratio of shipment over orders) has dropped to 0.67, and such a status will continue for some time to come.

It is worthwhile noting that other semiconductor markets led by Asia are showing a faster growth compared with the Japanese market. (Table 1)

Table 1. Prospects for the World's Semiconductor Market by Region  
(Unit: million dollars, %)

地域別 世界半導体市場展望

表 1

分類	83	84	85	増加率
① 米国	8,286	12,868	15,562	37.0
② 日本	7,928	7,817	9,428	20.2
③ 欧州	1,871	4,212	5,406	27.1
④ 其他地域	1,481	2,030	2,563	32.4
⑤ 合計	18,685	25,767	32,856	32.6

Key:

1. Classification
2. United States
3. Japan
4. Europe
5. Other regions
6. Total
7. Source: "Dataquest"
8. Increase rate

Semiconductor products are often classified into IC's and individual elements. In the case of 1984, IC production comprised about 80 percent, and the share of IC's is expected to grow more in the future.

Especially among IC's, metal oxide silicon (MOS) memory products such as 64K D-RAM's have a higher growth rate compared with other products.

Fortunately in Korea, too, the Samsung Semiconductor Communications succeeded in November 1984 in developing 64K D-RAM's. Thus Korea has emerged as the number three mass producing country in the world.

On the other hand, for individual elements such as transistors and diodes the number of manufacturers has not increased, and their growth rate is low compared with that of IC's.

Also in the case of optical elements such as light emitting diodes (LED), their growth rate is lower than that of IC's, but they are showing a steady growth. Thus they are expected to cover a considerable share in the future semiconductor market. (Table 2)

Table 2. Prospects for the World's Semiconductor Market by Product  
(Unit: Million dollars, %)

表2 製品別 世界半導体市場展望

分類	'83	'84	'85	増減率
IC	11,133	20,294	26,634	37.3
① 双極性デジタルIC	3,043	4,147	5,069	29.1
② MOSメモリIC	3,669	6,215	8,545	52.6
③ マイクロプロセッサIC	1,919	2,874	4,056	45.4
④ MOSロジックIC	2,106	2,895	3,893	36.0
⑤ 線形IC	1,396	1,163	5,081	22.3
⑥ 個別素子	3,549	1,216	4,721	1.8
⑦ 光学素子	1,003	1,257	1,501	22.3
合計	18,685	25,767	32,856	32.6

⑧ : 不明

Key:

1. Classification
2. Bipolar digital
3. MOS Memory
4. Microprocessor
5. MOS Logic
6. Linear
7. Individual elements
8. Optical elements
9. Total
10. Source: "Dataquest"
11. Increase rate



## 2. Investment Records and Future Prospects

As was referred to earlier, the semiconductor industry is a typical capital-intensive industry. The reason for this is that vast amounts of costs are required by the installation of manufacturing facilities.

The total investment of the world's semiconductor industry in 1984 is estimated to be over 8 billion dollars.

Of this, United States firms have invested about 3.4 billion dollars and Japanese manufacturers, about 3.5 billion dollars. Thus the two major holders of the world's semiconductor market have made bold investments as expected. (Tables 3 and 4)

Table 3. Investment Prospects by Major U.S. Firms  
(Unit: million dollars, %)

美国主要半导体公司投资展望				
分类	1983	1984	1985	增长率
1. 分类	100	100	100	100
2. Intel	180	330	91.4	
3. Texas Instrument	210	390	86.2	
4. AMD	120	219	83.3	
5. MOS Tek	90	117	30.0	
6. National Semiconductor	110	200	81.8	
7. Fairchild	130	131	1.5	
8. Motorola	80	170	112.5	
9. Others	100	100	100	
10. Total	1,645	3,438	109.0	

Key:

1. Classification
2. Intel
3. Texas Instrument
4. AMD
5. MOS Tek
6. National Semiconductor
7. Fairchild
8. Motorola
9. Others
10. Total
11. Source: "Dataquest"
12. Increase rate

Such trend for increased investment is expected to slow down somewhat in 1985, but generally the growth will be continuously sustained.

Table 4. Investment Prospects by Major Japanese Firms  
(Unit: Million dollars, %)

日本 主要事体別 投資展望

表 4

分類	83	84	増減率
(1) 半導体	217	571	163.1
(2) 電子機器	201	531	164.2
(3) 自動車	185	604	226.5
(4) 機械	161	408	153.4
(5) 化学	143	216	51.0
(6) 電気	48	137	185.4
(7) 建設	120	449	274.2
(8) その他	48	139	190.0
(9) 未分類	70	135	92.9
(10) 合計	300	290	-3.3
(11) 増減率	1.393	3.480	150.0

資料元: 日経新聞 1984.10.31

Key:

1. Classification
2. Nippon Electric Company (NEC)
3. Hitachi
4. Toshiba
5. Fujitsu
6. Mitsubishi
7. Oki
8. Matsushita
9. Tokyo Sanyo
10. Sharp
11. Others
12. Total
13. Source: NIKKEI SHIMBUN, 31 October 1984
14. Increase rate

### 3. Current Status of Domestic Semiconductor Industry and Its Tasks

Korea's semiconductor industry had a late start, compared with the United States and Japan. Moreover, it has remained until recently as production mainly of assembly.

Although the total output of domestic manufacturers in 1983 was over 900 million dollars, of this, the assembly production covered 93 percent or 850 million dollars, and the wafer processing production was at the 7 percent level, or only 66 million dollars.

However, the 1984 production is expected to show a 24 percent growth to 1.133 billion dollars, and especially the wafer processing is to show a spectacular growth by over 70 percent.

As a result of bold investment in plant and equipment by such large enterprises as Samsung Semiconductor, Hyundai and Gold Star since 1983, the semiconductor industry will achieve a high growth of 47 percent in 1985, and make new breakthroughs in the export market. (See Table 5)

Table 5. Domestic Production and Export Prospects  
(Unit: Million dollars, %)

国内生産及輸出展望

表5 (단위: 백만 달러, %)

(1)구분	종류	'83	'84	'85	(2)증가율	
					84-83	85-84
생산	총	916	1,133	1,670	23.7	47.4
(가)웨이퍼가공		66	113	370	71.2	227.4
(나)조립		850	1,020	1,300	20.0	27.5
수출	총	773	938	1,347	21.3	43.6
(가)웨이퍼가공		43	78	247	81.4	216.7
(나)조립		730	860	1,100	17.8	27.9
국내	총	143	195	323	36.4	65.6
(가)웨이퍼가공		23	35	123	52.2	251.4
(나)조립		120	160	200	33.3	25.0

Key:

1. Classification
2. Increase rate
3. Production
4. Wafer Processing
5. Assembling
6. Export
7. Wafer Processing
8. Assembling
9. Domestic demand
10. Wafer Processing
11. Assembling

The export of semiconductors in 1984 is expected to show a 21 percent increase over 1983 and amount to 940 million dollars, and the export of the wafer processing will increase on a large scale.

However, the share of assembly production is large. Accordingly, more efforts should be concentrated on strengthening exports while increasing the share of wafer processed production. (See Table 5)

It is very encouraging that the growth rate of our semiconductor market has been high year after year. This is caused also by the fact that the history of our semiconductor industry is short.

On the other hand, it is an advantage that domestic electronics industry and its peripheral industries have become activated that much, and also that we are exporting in large quantities.

However, when compared with the world's semiconductor market, the share of Korea's semiconductor market was 0.6 percent in 1983, 0.9 percent in 1984, and it is expected to cover finally 1 percent of the market next year. I believe that there is a great potential for growing big in the world market by activating our latent potential, and rather that we are now in the stage of having just got started.

The current condition of investment in the semiconductor industry is really small compared with advanced nations in the semiconductor industry.

The semiconductor industry is truly a continuous investment-type industry. Without bold investment in research and development, its growth cannot be expected.

As large firms and even small and medium enterprises have made bold investments, the 1984 investment will grow by 45 percent over 1983 to 450 million dollars.

#### 4. Conclusion

Japan's Hitachi and three other firms have already announced the development of 1 mega D-RAM's, and some of them have shipped sample products. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) has developed S-RAM's using gallium arsenide (GaAs).

In the United States and Japan, which are advanced nations in the semiconductor industry, the governments have not spared active support as they have adopted the semiconductor industry as a national policy.

The semiconductors form the basic industry of the forthcoming information society in the future that without the development of the semiconductor industry, all other industries will lag behind.

Fortunately, in our country, too, the importance of the semiconductor industry has been recognized as an industry requiring priority government support, and measures for nurturing the semiconductor industry have been taken.

In order for us to win in the semiconductor market for which technological innovations are constantly being carried out and which has a short life cycle of its products, we are constantly required to accumulate technology and capital.

In sufficient consideration of this, our government, too, has been supplementing our various unfavorable conditions compared with advanced nations with such steps as the support to technological development for the nurturing of the semiconductor industry, the adjustment of tariff rates, the reduction of local taxes, and the nurturing of technical manpower for the semiconductor industry.

Ultimately, only if industry, academia and research jointly participate under the government support in maintaining a close cooperating system, we will be able to match advanced nations in the semiconductor industry.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY STRESSES CREATIVITY IN CONDUCTING DIPLOMACY

SK160011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Goals"]

[Text] Today, countries are finding their affairs becoming increasingly interwoven with those of other nations. In such circumstances diplomacy is bound to grow in importance for a nation to secure its best interests.

Unless backed by proper diplomacy, a country can hardly expect its potential--however mighty it may be--to be fully realized in an ever-more complicated world society. By the same token, a country can exert influence in the international community despite its relatively inferior national potential if it is shored up by adequate and stout diplomacy.

It is generally said that diplomacy is a mere expression of power. But this theory is not fully true, given the extremely delicate nature of world politics.

The efficiency of diplomacy may depend largely on the united popular resolve of a country. This is especially true of Korea which lacks natural endowments, and is overcrowded.

It is all the more so, considering that Korea's territory is divided and is often the focus of four major world powers. Thus we have to be that much more careful in carrying out our diplomacy.

A 10-day annual conference began in Seoul Thursday for Korea's mission chiefs assigned to Asian and American countries. Prime Minister Jo Sin-yong told the conferees that the government will address itself to beefing up security and economic diplomacy while expanding the grounds for realizing peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

No emphasized the need for total national support for such diplomatic efforts. That is the correct stance in view of the unique realities facing our country.

Our utmost task, needless to say, is to keep peace on the peninsula and gradually pave the way for reuniting Korea through peaceful means. Creation

of an international environment favorable for such achievement is necessary through diplomatic efforts. Yet, maintaining national unity from a righteous perspective for such goals is no less important.

The harsh realities do not allow us to relax our vigilance in the face of Pyongyang's incessant aggressive attempts against the backdrop of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East. Ironically, this reality rather behooves us to step up efforts to reopen dialogue with Pyongyang in a bid to reduce tension on the peninsula.

We have to undertake these efforts amidst the conflicting interests of major powers. In doing so, we should be prepared with farsighted strategies instead of ad hoc tactics. This is the job our diplomats must undertake with insight into the future.

That task requires us to assume our own perspective and actively map out our own destiny. Korea's tragedy of being subjugated by others at the turn of this century was chiefly attributed to Koreans' lack of resolve to determine their own fate.

Diplomats, especially of a country like Korea, must not confine themselves to being technocrats. They must be armed with a sense of contemporary responsibilities.

We are going to host the Asian Games next year and the Olympiad in 1988, surely an opportunity to enhance our national prestige. Much will depend on what our diplomats will do in making the most of that opportunity.

There are too many things that must be done by our diplomats. Seoul should further develop cooperative relations with as many countries as possible, not to speak of bolstering the traditionally amicable relationships with our major allies. Countries on the Pacific rim and in the Third World must be paid attention to.

All such goals will be better fulfilled by our diplomats if strong motivation for serving national causes underscores their diplomatic experience and technique. Creativity, based on awareness of national identity, cannot be overemphasized.

CSO: 4100/309



S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS CONFERENCE STARTS

SK140250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 14 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--This year's conference of South Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned to the Asian and American regions opened here Thursday to discuss the nation's overall diplomatic policies for 1985.

During the conference continuing through March 23, the high-level diplomats will exchange views on a wide variety of issues, including the promotion of economic cooperation and bilateral trade between South Korea and their host nations.

Also on the agenda will be ways to extend diplomatic efforts to support the 1986 Seoul Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics and to help resume the South-North Korean dialogue.

Protection of Koreans residing in the regions and the promotion of joint ventures as well as the step-up of cooperation in the field of resource development there will also be discussed, diplomatic sources said.

The participants will work out devices to expand cultural and sports exchanges among South Korea and the countries they are assigned to.

In his address during the conference's opening ceremony, acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that the nation should continue to pursue the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peaceful national unification, while at the same time strengthening its watertight defense posture.

"The security circumstances around us, including the Soviet military buildup in the Far East and the incessant provocations by North Korea, do not permit us a single moment to loosen our alertness," No said.

The acting prime minister asked the diplomats to carry out diplomacy with a "thorough sense of responsibility."

The gathering was instructed on the government's major policies for this year and basic directions in diplomatic policy.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong also delivered an address at the opening ceremony, attended by 39 diplomatic mission chiefs and cabinet ministers.

Among the diplomats were Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon, Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok and Ambassador to the United Nations Kim Kyong-won.

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28 March 1985

# Korean Affairs Report

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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28 March 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PARIS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS DANGER OF WAR IN KOREA

SK150407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--An emergency international conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will be held in Paris, according to a report from Paris.

The World Peace Council and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in information published on 12 March in this connection, said:

The World Peace Council and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, regarding it as an important contribution to action for removing the danger of nuclear war and achieving peace to remove the grave danger of war created in Korea due to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal started by the United States and South Korean authorities, will hold an emergency international conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification from 16 to 17 March, 1985, in Paris.

Representatives of many international organizations and individuals from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America will attend the conference.

The conference will discuss "on removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED COMMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT '85'

'Combat Posture' Criticized

SK110831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 10 March carried an article denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for crying for establishment of a "combat posture" and viciously kicking up an anti-DPRK racket, groundlessly claiming that we are stepping up "preparations for southward invasion."

The author of the article says:

Today South Korea has turned into the biggest nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East. Not content with having already deployed there more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists are continuously bringing in more new type nuclear weapons. Lately, they shipped into South Korea even the notorious neutron bombs and "special atomic demolition munition" called "backpack nuke."

Under the name of "modernizing" the puppet army they also keep introducing new type weapons to transfer them to the puppets.

With the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal as an occasion, U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and military equipment based in U.S. mainland, Pacific region and Japan are being moved and deployed in South Korea on a large scale.

No one can tell when this "nucleat test war" bring waged in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK with the mobilization of large armed forces enough to prosecute a whole war will develop into a real war against us at any moment.

With their frantic "threat of southward invasion" racket the puppets try to "justify" the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, veil the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal, and paint it as "defensive exercises of annual occurrence."

In clamouring about "threat of southward invasion" as if it actually existed, they also seek to create intensity and invent a pretext for shifting the blame

onto our side in case they start a war against us under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, their master.

After all, the puppets' "threat of southward invasion" ballad is an inverted slogan of northward invasion.

### Three-Way Military Alliance

SK121104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "'Team Spirit 85' and three-way military alliance, which says:

Notably a few moves bear testimony to the fact that the current war game is, de facto, a three-way military rehearsal involving not only the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army but also the Japanese reactionaries according to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

Noting that the aggressive and adventurous nature of the "Team Spirit 85" with South Korea as a potential battlefield for attacking the North is being brought into bolder relief as time flows, the paper says:

This war game involves nearly all the Japan-based U.S. imperialist aggression forces. To cap it all, the overseas units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and technical and other combat equipment hurled into it are brought to South Korea through the Japanese territory. Even warships pass through her on their way to South Korea, not to speak of the warplanes flying from the U.S. mainland, the Philippines and Guam.

The U.S. imperialists use even civil ports of Japan in the transport of military supplies for the war exercises. The commando "Green Beret" known to be a unit of devils was brought into South Korea after going through a training with backpack nuke from before the start of the war rehearsal.

The Japanese armed forces were ordered into a highly alerted combat readiness with the start of the "Team Spirit 85."

The air force planes of the Japan "Self Defence Forces" in the west Japan area are ready for an emergency sortie and a number of ground and naval "SDF" units have taken an alert posture, moving to stage military exercises in areas nearer to the coastal sea of our country.

Can these moves of the "SDF" coinciding with the "Team Spirit 85" in South Korea be bypassed, measured in terms of the Korean saying about a side pot boiling under the impact of the main pot?

The "SDF" is not a side pot alien to the "Team Spirit." It is boiling in the same pot of a tripartite military alliance with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army. The "SDF" is participating in the "Team Spirit 85" without declaring it in public.



The unusually zealous response of the "SDF" to the "Team Spirit 85" is unthinkable apart from the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan last year.

One of the main purposes of this trip was to clinch the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian military strategy.

They said that "relations of friendship and cooperation" between them were taken up between the two sides at that time. But it was, in fact, no more than a roundabout phraseology of the relations of military cooperation for consolidating the military compact between Japan and South Korea, in other words, the tripartite military alliance system.

The dangerous tieup among the war-thirsty elements revealed around the "Team Spirit 85" accentuates the adventurous aggressive nature of the current war game.

#### Media Denounce 'Team Spirit 85'

SK131104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The Hungarian paper ESTI HIRLAP 19 February carried a commentary by a deputy chief of the magazine of the Hungarian People's Army denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets in South Korea.

The author of the commentary pointed out that the United States was further hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance through the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises in an attempt to completely militarize this region.

This year's military rehearsal, he said, is not only a new challenge to the socialist countries but also an open provocation against the peaceloving forces of the world.

The Czechoslovak paper SVOBODNE SLOVO 26 February in a commentary noted that the "Team Spirit 85" is a war gamble flagrantly violating the Korean armistice agreement and a provocation further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and rupturing the talks between the North and South of Korea.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA MLADEZH 27 February, citing data, exposed the scale and scope of the war exercises being staged by U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army over 200,000 strong.

The Polish paper TRIBUNA LUDU 19 February said the infiltration of U.S. spy planes into the airspace of the DPRK has become more frequent, synchronizing with the "Team Spirit 85."

In a commentary the Vietnamese paper PEOPLE'S ARMY 27 February noted that the current joint military exercises are a grave military provocation against the

DPRK and they are aimed at heightening tensions in Northeast Asia.

The Mongolian News Agency MONTSAME 2 February denounced the joint military rehearsal of the United States and South Korea as an unprecedented provocative war gamble against the DPRK.

#### Solidarity Letters

SK141029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Letters of solidarity came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from various countries supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Letters came from the chief of the group for the study of the *chuche* idea of the Latin American students studying in Geneva, Switzerland, the secretary general of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association, the minister of secondary and basic education of Madagascar who is the chairman of the National Committee of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution for the study of the *chuche* idea and the chief of the Nahuri Provincial Revolutionary Defence Committee, Burkina-Faso, who is the political instructor of the province.

The letters reiterated full support to the nation-saving proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK last year.

They strongly demanded that the United States and South Korean authorities immediately stop the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal and accede to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks as early as possible.

We will as ever firmly support the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il-song, the letters noted.

#### Military Exercise

SK151035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today comment on the development of "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army into a dangerous stage.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says:

The U.S. imperialists have massively transferred to South Korea their 25th Infantry Division. Carrier battle group, "B-52" strategic bombers and other forces of the three services and the marines and up-to-date military hardware from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific.

The U.S. 7th Infantry Division which staged an "airlifting exercise" this time is an aggressor unit which earned itself an ill fame in the last Korean war and a light infantry division assuming the character of a task strike force.

The escalation of the provocative "Team Spirit 85" by the U.S. imperialists is a downright challenge and an undisguised hostile act against the Korean and world people who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

This shows the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind of the increased tension on the Korean Peninsula and warmaniacs hell-bent on the provocation of a new war.

By unleashing a new war in Korea, they intend to dominate the whole of Korea and, furthermore, tratisfy their wild ambition for the domination of Asia and the world, but this is a foolish dream.

The Korean people are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges which may go over any moment to a real action to invade the northern half of Korea.

#### Syrian Army Command Comment

SK161534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Syrian People's Army guided by President Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian people's leader of advance, will as ever firmly stand on the side of the Korean people struggling for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, declared the command of the people's army of the Syrian Arab Republic in a statement on 10 March denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

Noting that today the southern half of the Korean Peninsula has turned into a large drill ground where the roar of artillery pieces and gun reports never cease and thick powder smoke resembling a real war never clear away due to the huge aggression forces which came from across the ocean, the statement says, and continues:

The command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic bitterly condemns the war gamble, labelling it being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a "preliminary war" for carrying a prearranged plan into practice, as a threat of "strength" to the Korean people struggling for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and an intolerable challenge to the world peaceloving people.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must discontinue at once the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and immediately pull their aggression forces and military equipment out of South Korea.

The United States should approach the solution of the Korean question with sincerity and promptly respond to the tripartite talks overtures made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### **'Night of Comfort' Criticized**

SK161035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets arranged a "night of comfort" on 14 March in Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province, for aggression soldiers of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division engaged in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul.

There the puppets pinned "memorial badges" on the breasts of aggression soldiers, twaddling about "welcome" and "promotion of friendship."

Such disgraceful acts as currying favor with the vicious aggressors, looking up them as "savior" is a despicable one which can be committed only by such flunkeyist-traitors as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

#### **Koreans in Japan Protest**

SK141019 Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Representatives of "Japan-South Korea Joint Action Committee Against 'Team Spirit 85'" embracing Koreans in Japan under "the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") and Japanese figures of various circles, went to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and handed over to it a letter of protest, according to a report.

They met a secretary of the embassy and emphasized the danger of the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal, demanding its prompt stop.

The committee submitted letters of protest also to the South Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo and the Japanese Defence Agency.

#### **Military Equipment Inspection**

SK150813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta held an inspection of "military equipment" at a unit of the puppet army mobilized in the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" war exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul.

For two days the fascist clique inspected the "maintenance of equipment and supplies" of the mobilised forces, inciting a war fever again among puppet army soldiers.

This shows how frantically the military fascist junta is stepping up the belligerent moves to invade the north.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK141018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean people ardently revere dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Leaflets circulated among inhabitants in Inchon in January last said:

"It is an honour and [the] pride of our fellow countrymen to have the leader of the nation in the person of the leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar of all people. Let us wish good health and a long life to the leader Mr Kim Chong-il for the day of national reunification and people's wellbeing."

At a meeting of young people held in a village at the foot of Mt Solak in South Korean Kangwon Province in February last year, a young man surnamed Kang said: "We are young people living in a glorious country under the leadership of the son of the national President Kim Il-song and the leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar." He further said:

The leader Mr Kim Chong-il is brightly indicating the road to reunification and national salvation. Let us become satellites guarding the leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of reunification, and translate his plan for reunification into practice.

A worker surnamed Yi working at a company in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, said with emphasis to his colleagues who were in dejection, having lost a means of their living: "We should follow the dear leader, Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar. The only way for workers in the south to live is to follow the great general Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, who are devoting their whole lives solely to the goods of the toiling masses of the people."

An inhabitant surnamed Kim in Songdong District, Seoul, emphatically said: "The reunification of the country can be achieved only when we advance along the road indicated by General Kim Il-song, the sun of salvation, and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. Let us devote ourselves body and soul to the realization of this historic cause."

CSO: 4100/307



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### TRIPARTITE TALKS REVIEWED

#### French Groups Denounce Military Exercises

SK180402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--The France-Korea Friendship Association, the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the French Association of Democratic Jurists, the French Committee of Socialists and Progressionists for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and two other public organizations of France and 23 political and public figures including Serge Boucheny, Bernard Hugo, and other French senators and members of the Lower House, university professors, mayors and deputy mayors made public a joint statement on 18 February denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the puppet national assembly "elections" in South Korea.

The statement said:

Preliminary contacts between the Red Cross Organizations of North and the South and the first economic talks were held in Korea towards the end of last year.

The DPRK recently manifested its willingness to develop the North-South talks to high-level political talks.

But, the United States and the South Korean authorities are staging the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises against the DPRK from February this year.

Only recently the Seoul authorities carried out illegal, violent "elections," suppressing the people's struggle for genuine democratic elections.

This fully shows how desperately the Seoul dictatorial "regime" is trying to gratify its greed for long-term office and how much estranged it is from the people.

We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities stop all their acts inciting North-South confrontation and accept at an early date the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks aimed at peace in Korea and her reunification.



### Egyptian Figure Supports Tripartite Talks

SK141021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--A letter of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, chairman of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

In the name of the Egyptian workers who support world peace and struggle for it, the letter expresses full support to the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korean authorities put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting that this proposal is a just one for saving the Korean Peninsula from the holocaust of war, the letter says the United States and South Korean authorities must accede to the proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON CIVILIAN DEFENCE CORPS

South's Rural Population Defense Drill

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to hold from this year the "Civilian Defence Corps" training of the rural population with such "zone of life" as primary school district or natural village as a unit, according to a radio report from Seoul. So far this training has been conducted with the administrative district as a unit.

Under this step all the rural inhabitants scattered in over 80 counties, 160 townships and myon and 4,340 villages throughout South Korea will be mobilized in the "Civilian Defence Corps" training.

The puppet clique has shackled more rural inhabitants to the "Civilian Defence Corps," a fascist civilian military organ, and is running hogwild to drive them out for anti-national belligerent purposes.

Civilian Defence Training Called 'Criminal'

SK170941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0913 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held a "Civilian Defence Corps" training on 15 March under the pretext of coping with the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

Hitting at this, a commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says: The training is an anti-communist confrontation row for inciting war fever and hostile feelings against us among the South Korean people and a criminal move for perfecting the wartime mobilisation posture of the para-military force and the population.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are kicking up such din of anti-communist confrontation while frantically staging the "Team Spirit 85" military exercises together with the U.S. imperialists against us with the mobilisation of large forces of over 200,000 men. This shows how frantically they are stepping up war preparations.

The Chon Tu-hwan group seeks in the clamorous anti-communist war racket to create a terror-ridden atmosphere among the South Korean people and divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people and thereby hold in check their struggle.

This is a foolish act and a big mistake.

The puppets' row of anti-communist confrontation will result in fostering the spirit of resistance among the people and deepening their own crisis.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER SAYS JAPAN HYPOCRITICAL ON NUCLEAR ARMS

SK131111 'yongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--An official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry admitted recently at the Budgetary Committee of the House of Representatives the probability that the U.S. latest self-propelled howitzers "M-109" capable of launching nuclear warheads were "temporarily kept" in the U.S. Army Depot in Japan on their way to a unit of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: This well suggests what role the U.S. imperialists assign Japan while making preparations for a nuclear war in Korea.

The author of the commentary continues:

As can be seen clearly in the "temporary keeping" of "M-109" in Japan, the United States uses Japan as an on-the-way storage of nuclear weapons destined for South Korea, a nuclear forward base and a reserve nuclear depot for a nuclear war against Korea.

In the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, a "test nuclear war" against the DPRK, the United States is transporting most of the vast military personnel and war supplies to South Korean via Japan, which has become a practical participant in the exercises.

The Japanese authorities advertise the so-called "non-nuclear three principles." But these hypocritical "principles" are nothing but a veil for concealing their insidious involvement in the nuclear war strategy. By abusing these deceptive "principles" the Japanese reactionaries have turned Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and permit and zealously defend the call at Japan by ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons to South Korea.

Japan should know that it would be conducive to peace on the Korean Peninsula and Asia and beneficial to the Asian people for her to give up such a shameful role.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINISTER NOTES NORTH SCHEME TO COMMUNIZE SOUTH

SK152346 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said yesterday that North Korea remains unchanged in its scheme to communize South Korea by force, even if it should show a semblance of elasticity.

Yi said the people should always be fully alert against North Koreans disguised peace offensives and should maintain a staunch sense of anti-communism.

Speaking at an annual general session of the Korea Anti-communist League at the Freedom Center in Seoul, he said the government has endeavored to eliminate confrontation between South and North Korea and promote inter-Korean exchanges.

"The North Korean Communist regime," he said, "has rewarded our dialogue efforts with betrayal and disappointment.

"However, we will continue to make incessant efforts with sincerity and patience to urge the North Koreans to agree to dialogue with us," he said.

The minister said, "Even if South and North Koreans sit face to face for dialogue, and we adopt an open-door policy for a successful sponsorship of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, we cannot afford to give up our policy of anti-communism."

Describing anti-communism as "one of our noble goals," he said the people should be fully equipped with a sense of anti-communism and with a resolve to safeguard "our system and ideology."

CSO: 4100/310

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUSPICIONS, BITTERNESS LINGER OVER HELICOPTERS

SK140916 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memobook": "The Chopper Incident and U.S. Attitude"]

[Text] Presently, it seems that the ROK-U.S. diplomatic war of nerves which started because of the illegal diversion of 87 helicopters to the North Korean puppets was tentatively ended after the U.S. side sent an official letter to the ROK Government on 8 March.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the relatively sincere and earnest attitude of the U.S. side could be seen in the tentative letter which the U.S. side sent 2 days after our side sent an official letter on 6 March regarding the inadequate explanation and handling of the incident.

Above all, the U.S. side said that it canceled the export licenses of the 5 companies suspected of being involved in the incident, and that the four persons who were involved in the incident were under investigation. In addition, saying that it takes the incident very seriously, the U.S. side stressed that it was seeking all possible measures to avoid similar incidents. The U.S. side has informed our side that it sent to all U.S. customs posts a list of the export companies dealing with the North Korean puppets as a measure to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident, and requested friendly countries' cooperation in preventing the diversion of similar items.

However, despite the sincere and earnest U.S. attitude, we still feel that it is too early to give a sigh of relief.

This is because we think that the official letter the U.S. side sent to us cannot serve as the ultimate settlement of the incident, even if it has tentatively eliminated the diplomatic tension between the two countries. Already, 87 helicopters have been turned over to the North Korean puppets. Therefore, whatever step is taken by the U.S. side will serve only as something akin to flogging a dead horse, no matter how strong it may be.

In many respects, we think that the after-the-fact U.S. step is incomplete. We know that the diverted helicopters cannot be recovered. However, helicopters are not the only equipment that the North Korean puppets can use

against the South. As long as arms markets exist where only commercial interests are sought instead of the security of the friendly nations and as long as the United States is deeply involved in this, it is possible that our security will be threatened again by a second helicopter incident. At the same time, it is also possible that we will be sacrificed by improper export control of countries other than the United States.

Despite our worries, the United States has simply said that it will, along with Germany and other friendly countries, seek government-level measures to prevent similar cases, and that it is ready to discuss the matter with Korea. If government-level cooperation were the only problem, the diversion of the helicopters could have been prevented.

There is another thing we would like to point out. The WASHINGTON POST report that U.S. Customs agent knew about the illegal division of the helicopters but ignored it was denied. But no explanation was given for the denial. How could the incident occur if the U.S. Customs agent did not ignore it? Why was the incident not brought to light until 2 years after it took place? Thus, there is still ample room for suspicion. As we have more suspicions, the U.S. side will, it is entirely possible, make more excuses instead of giving proper explanations.

In the diplomatic field, understanding is inevitable to some degree, and cover negotiation sometimes is done behind the scenes. But security affairs are not the same. They are not a matter of interest but of survival. We have to wait and see whether the step which the U.S. side has taken over the incident is only something akin to flogging a dead horse. However, the United States must know that the Korean have bitter feelings over the incident.

CSO: 4107/128



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK SEEKS RELEASE OF DEFECTOR BY JAPAN

SK151227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1233 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will repeat its request that Japan promptly send a North Korean who defected to Japan in 1983 to South Korea, in accordance with his wishes, a Korean Foreign Ministry official here said Friday.

Min Hong-ku, a North Korean sergeant, smuggled himself from North Korea into Japan aboard the "Fiji Maru," Japanese freighter, in November 1983. Japanese authorities have delayed his release to keep from provoking Pyongyang, the official said.

After Min's defection, North Korea arrested two crewmen on board a Japanese fishing boat on espionage charges and held them hostage, apparently in an effort to force the Japanese to return the defectors, the official said.

But it is not reasonable for Japan to continue holding Min, the official said, because Min told Japanese immigration authorities that he wants to seek political asylum in South Korea.

Although the Korean Government has repeatedly asked Tokyo to send Min to South Korea as soon as possible, it has not yet received a concrete response from Japan, the official said.

The government will continue to seek Min's early release through diplomatic channels, he continued.

Min was found by Japanese immigration authorities when the Japanese ship arrived at Shimonoseki from Nampo, a port city on the west coast of North Korea, on 4 November 1983.

CSO: 4100/310

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA 'EDUCATION REFORM COUNCIL' IN SOUTH CRITICIZED

SK180017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique framed up of late the so-called "Education Reform Council" with various subsidized institutions, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They are blaring that they will produce a new "education reform bill" through it.

This reveals the crafty move of the puppet clique to obliterate campus freedom and strengthen anti-popular slave education.

The puppet clique already carried out an "education reform" in 1980 after grabbing power. This reactionary "reform" forced upon the universities and colleges the "graduation limit system," under which they enroll 30 percent more students than the designated number and remove the extra number of "problematic" students from the campus registers halfway under the pretext of "poor school results." Under this "reform" one repressive step was taken after another such as the "university entrance examination system" stipulating the disqualification of the students who miss school for more than 21 days from taking entrance examinations at universities and the enforcement of the "full-day lesson system" and the abolition of the "extracurricular lesson system."

But all these steps called forth strong protest and opposition from the students and broad public circles from the very day they were imposed upon schools for their fascist nature.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CUBAN, MALAGASY MEDIA CITED ON SOUTH'S ECONOMY

SK161021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Cuban paper GRANMA 16 February, exposing the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy, said South Korea, saddled with more than 50,000 million dollars of foreign debts, comes first in the world in foreign debts.

The paper pointed out in detail that the inflation is growing ever more serious in South Korea and its import of grain increasing year after year.

The Malagasy News Agency ANTA 6 March stressed that the South Korean economy is a colonial dependent one maintained by U.S. and other foreign monopoly capitalists. It said:

The dependence of the South Korean economy finds a graphic expression in that it depends wholly on foreign countries for raw materials and fuel, technique and equipment.

Now the South Korean puppets depend on them for nearly 80 percent of machinery and over 70 percent of raw and other materials.

South Korea's self-sufficiency in food is no more than 42 percent.

The South Korean economy serves only the military aggression and economic plunder by the imperialists, not the improvement of the people's living, it said.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CONDEMNS CHON REMARKS ON WORKERS' COOPERATION

SK161052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, at a "government"-arranged meeting at "Chongwadae" a few days ago, cried that the workers should "unite and cooperate" with the employers.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today brands this as a ridiculous and fantastic rigmarole.

The commentary says:

He urged the comprador capitalists and vicious entrepreneurs, the blood suckers who fatten on the blood and sweat of the people, and the workers who are exploited by them, to "unite" and "cooperate" with each other.

This is tantamount to telling a sheep to live in the same den with a wolf, though he must be gnawed by the latter.

The traitor also twaddled that the workers should endure, even if they might face a difficulty or be discontented in their life. But this is no less ridiculous a jargon.

It is a robber's logic that the workers should remain indefinitely an object of exploitation and plunder and means of accumulation of wealth and a shameless preach that they should obey without resistance.

The outcry of the traitor for "unity and cooperation" is an intolerable mockery and insult to the South Korean workers demanding the right to existence and democracy.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not try to fool the South Korean workers with nonsense.

CSO: 4100/307

**INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

**MEETING HELD IN TOKYO TO SUPPORT S KOREAN WORKERS**

SK161528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting marking the first anniversary of the formation of the Workers' Welfare Council of South Korea was held in Tokyo on 8 March under the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Liaison Council for Japan-South Korea People's Solidarity.

The meeting was attended by Japanese people of all walks of life.

The representative of the sponsor organisation in his report said that a big progress had been made in the labor movement in South Korea over the last one year with the formation of the Workers' Welfare Council of South Korea and rehabilitation of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' Union.

Dwelling on the anti-"government" struggle waged by the South Korean workers last year, he pointed out:

In particular, the workers have awakened and the labor movement has been further intensified through the meetings demanding the revision of the fascist labor law held in all parts of South Korea since October last year.

He stressed in conclusions the need to expand and intensify the solidarity movement between the Japanese and South Korean workers and made public a future action program.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON GUINEAN YOUTH MURDER

Crewmen Murder Guinean Youth

SK131518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean gangsters trained by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique brutally killed a Guinean youth recently.

It has been known that the gangsters of the South Korean trawler "Pukyang No 1" which was lying at anchor at Conakry Port of Guinea on the night of 5 March jumped into a Guinean fishing boat mooring at the wharf and stabbed dead a young engineer of the boat A. S. Diallo and threw him into the sea.

That day 14 South Korean gangsters brutally murdered the Guinean youth on duty on the boat, after taking narcotics and drinking liquor and misbehaving themselves, walking around Conakry.

When Guinean navy men and crewmen of other boats on duty nearby ran to the spot of the crime to look into the truth of the matter, the South Korean gangsters including the master of the ship fell upon them and brutally assaulted them.

The murder committed in Guinea is a crime that could be committed only by the South Korean gangsters trained by the U.S. imperialists whose regular business is aggression and plunder, murder and assault, and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their stooge.

It clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is a heinous enemy of the African peoples.

South Crewmen Accused

SK140407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today lash at the atrocity of the gangsters of the South Korean trawler "Pukyang No 1" who, on the night of 5 March, murdered an engineer of a Guinean fishing boat and threw him into the sea, while staying at the Conakry Port, Guinea.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

This inhuman murder beyond measure by human reason and conscience is a beastly act which cannot be committed by anyone else but those who have seen and learned things and been trained in the South Korean colonial fascist society, where human rights are wantonly violated and human-butchery is made a regular job.

This is not the first criminal act to be committed by the Korean puppets.

Last year a South Korean fishing boat was detained while engaging in illegal fishing after intruding into the Guinean waters and an engineer of the boat, a gangster, attempted to rape a Guinean woman and stabbed her lover, plunging him into a critical condition, when the latter stopped him.

This gangsterism perpetrated everywhere the South Korean puppets set foot is by no means an accidental or isolated crime. It is a shocking crime stripping stark naked the ogreish nature of the South Korean rulers before the world.

The murder committed by the South Korean gangsters in Guinea is an extension of the endless string of their international gangsterism and a crime born of the policy of despising the African peoples.

The world progressive people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the South Korean puppets. The murderers will be meted out deserved punishment.

#### Social Organizations' Comment

SK170900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--A spokesman for the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association and Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association, in their statement and talk issued on 16 March vehemently denounced South Korean gangsters for their recent criminal, brutal murder of a Guinean young man.

The spokesman for the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association in his statement denounced the barbarous act of South Korean hooligans as a flagrant infringement upon publicly recognized international law, democracy and human rights and an unbearable insult to our people and the African people.

Acts of international gangsterism committed recently in Africa and various other parts of the world prove once again that the South Korean puppet clique is a heinous enemy of the African people and other peoples of the Third World, the statement noted, and stressed: The South Korean gangsters must be referred to International tribunal and severely tried.

In his talk the chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association denounced the murderous act of South Korean gangsters as a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and dignity of the Guinean people.



Endless acts of international gangsterism committed by South Korean puppets in recent years in various African countries are attributable entirely to the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is openly seeking murder and terrorism, infringing upon human rights in South Korea, he noted.

He stressed that South Korean murderers who were arrested by Guinean police authorities must be brought to justice.

CSO: 4100/307

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### ACTIVITIES OF STUDENT ACTIVISTS

#### South's Trial

SK140411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 12 March held the final hearing of the case of students of Yonsei University who had been illegally prosecuted for involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building in November last year and demanded prison terms up to two years for them.

Rapping at this high-handed act, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says:

This "trial" was another lawless fascist outrage that could be committed only by such an ignorant gang as the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The anti-"government" struggle waged by the students after occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building was a righteous struggle for democracy and right to existence. It could not be regarded as a crime.

But the Chon Tu-hwan group, far from releasing them as demanded by the South Korean people and their parents, demanded prison terms for them posthaste, ignoring the elementary judicial procedures. This is an unpardonable criminal act.

In the puppet court, the students declared that they "would enter into a hunger struggle, refusing all the judicial proceedings till a fair trial," saying categorically: "We cannot accept the trial in which all the efforts to prove our innocence are ignored and even our application for witnesses is turned down." This was quite natural

The puppets must revoke the illegal penalties imposed upon the students and acquit them and discontinue their brutal suppression of the people.

### Student Protests Continue

SK170935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The students' struggle in Seoul against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta's suppression is still going on, according to reports from South Korean.

Over 3,000 students of Koryo University on 11 March struggled in protest against the university president's resignation forced by the fascist junta.

The students held their general meeting and made public a statement reflecting their stand. "The forced resignation of the president is the present 'regime's' plot to divorce genuine teacher from his students," they said.

Then, the students held a demonstration hurling rocks at the police.

Koryo University students struggled on 14 March, 599, against the fascist suppression and for campus democracy.

Over 400 students of the university held an extraordinary general meeting and decided to boycott lectures at all grades from 15 to 19 March. They also decided to launch a signature campaign as an expression of protest against the fascist junta's suppression.

That day, more than 500 students of Konguk University demanded the university side to recognize the general student council they formed last year.

Over 400 students of Seoul University held a demonstration on 16 March in demand of the release of detained students.

They expressed indignation at the military fascist junta's crackdown upon students and held a demonstration shouting "set free detained students."

Over 1,000 workers, students and religionists held a meeting on 10 March at the Yangpyong Presbyterian Church in Seoul, at which they formed a federation of Christian workers and strongly demanded the puppet clique to ensure the three rights of labor, introduce the minimum wage system and reinstate fired workers, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

After the meeting, they staged a demonstration, shouting "ensure the three rights of labor" and bravely resisting the police suppression.

### Release Demanded

SK131510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The parents of the patriotic students who were arrested after occupying the "central party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and vaging

a sit-in, rose up again on 9 March in demand of the release of their children, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They strongly demanded the fascist clique to revoke the unreasonable prosecution against the arrested students and unconditionally release them.

They have waged a struggle in various forms and ways such as publication of protest and statements and assembly since late last year in demand of the release of their children who had participated in a just struggle.

#### Students Go On Hunger Strike

SK130808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Yonsei University detained and prosecuted on charges of their involvement in the struggle for occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building struggled on 12 March at a fascist court against the suppressive schemes of hangmen, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The military fascist clique held that day the final trial of five students of Yonsei University including Yi Kyu-hui and woman student Sin Chun-yong at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and demanded prison terms up to two years.

Indignant at this, the students resolutely resisted them, saying that they could not accept a trial in which their efforts to prove their innocence were ignored and even their application for witness was rejected, and declared that they would enter into a hunger struggle, rejecting all trial procedures till a trial is held in a fair way.

#### Sit-In Students Sentenced

SK142351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique at a trial held on 13 March at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court demanded prison terms up to two years for 7 students of Songgyungwan University on charges of involvement in the struggle for occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the fascist court that day the students protested, declaring that they could not face such an unfair trial in which their efforts to prove their innocence are ignored and even their application for witness is turned down.

### Student Council Dissolved

SK150423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The authorities of Sungjon University on the orders of the South Korean military fascist clique, on 14 March forced students to dissolve their independent general student council, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique committed this outrage, claiming in a "notice" pasted up on the front gate of the university that day in the name of the president of the university that the general student council organized after dissolving the "student homeland defence corps" without its consent is "illegal" and the like.

The puppets demanded the general student council to vacate its office and "stop all unapproved activities."

Independent general student councils have been organized and are active also at other universities and colleges in Seoul.

Frightened at such movement of students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is scheming to prevent the anti-fascist action of students by dissolving independent general student councils formed at universities and colleges and organizing student organisations under its thumb in their stead.

The puppet clique's step of forcing students of Sungjon University to dissolve their independent general student council is part of such criminal scheme.

This gives the lie to the puppets' loud talk about "campus autonomy" and shows how desperately they are trying to prevent the free activity and anti-fascist action of students.

### Branch of Organization Formed

SK150419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--Opposition figures and patriotic students in South Korea held a meeting on 9 March in Seoul to form the Seoul City branch of the National Council for Democracy and Unification, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

The meeting was attended by over 140 opposition figures and students including Chairman of the Council Mun Ik-hwan.

The attendants reportedly adopted an inaugural declaration and said they would practically promote the movement for national unification and democracy.

The National Council for Democracy and Unification is an anti-fascist organization formed in October last year by figures of various circles aspiring after democracy and unification.

### Student Defense Corps

SK161030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique held a puppet cabinet meeting on 14 March and "decided" to abolish the "student homeland defence corps" organized at colleges and universities, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppets advertised that this step was taken for "a more sound expansion of student autonomous activities."

But this is a crafty trick to dampen the ever rising resistance spirit of students and appease and devise them.

This is well proved by the fact that while announcing that "student autonomous organisations would be established and operated" in time of peace, they stated that "these organisations would be converted into the student homeland defence corps" in time of war or in case of any "event."

In the final analysis, the puppets seek to watch and control democratic activities of students by fabricating such pretexts as "event" at any time and maintain the criminal mission of the "student homeland defence corps" as ever for driving out students as cannon fodder in case of "emergency."

### 'Campus Autonomy' in South Deceptive

SK160401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Students still detained by the police ever since last year when the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put up the deceptive slogan of "campus autonomy" number over 60, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

Among them are 20 students who were arrested for their involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building in November last year.

Challenging unbiased public opinion demanding an immediate and unconditional release of patriotic students, the fascist junta recently held trials in succession in a vicious attempt to inflict penalties upon them.

This shows that the "campus autonomy" vaunted by the puppets is a sham.

### Student Council Rules Established

SK160826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Seoul University established the independent general student council rules in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan



military fascist clique's persistent appeasement and deception, threat and blackmail, according to a South Korean radio report.

Fully reflected in the rules established on 13 March are the demands of the students including a "direct election of the chairman of the general student council," "Participation of student representatives in the faculty meeting" and "independence in the fulfillment of the budget," etc.

#### Students Demand for TV

SK170938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Representatives of the preparatory committees of the general student councils from 19 universities in Seoul, Incheon and Kyonggi Province including Seoul and Yonsei Universities on 15 March demanded the puppet minister of education to have open television debate with students, rejecting a "government"-controlled student organization forced by the South Korean fascist clique and calling for the formation of an independent student organization, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The representatives who on 12 March sent a ten-point open questionnaire to the puppet minister of education, urging him to explain why students' political activities were banned and other matters, proposed to hear keynote speeches of the two sides of the "Ministry of Education" and the students and have discussions in the open television debate.

They also held that home and foreign reporters, chiefs of all organizations and students' parents should be present there.

The representatives reportedly organized a preparatory committee for open television debate.

CSO: 4100/307



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TANZANIAN FIGURE DENOUNCES SOUTH FOR BRUTAL ATROCITIES

SK150821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets can never be a friend of the African peoples, said Rashid Mohamed, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and deputy minister of home affairs, in his talk issued on 2 March in denunciation of the brutal atrocities committed by South Korean gangsters in African countries.

Recalling that late last year South Korean gangsters put into cages and drums young men of such African countries as Tanzania, Benin, Ghana and Sierra Leone and threw them into the sea after hiring them as labourers, he noted:

We Tanzanian people bitterly denounce the shuddering atrocities of South Korean gangsters in African countries as a flagrant violation of human rights and the South Korean puppet clique as a stooge of imperialism and colonialism.

The South Korean puppets are trying to stretch out their crooked hands to non-aligned countries in Africa under the cloak of "cooperation" and "aid," painting South Korea as "an independent state."

They are resorting to the "two Koreas" plot, seeking to remain in power indefinitely under the patronage of the United States. But they will surely be overthrown by the patriotic people and democratic forces and Korea will be reunified without fail.

The Tanzanian Government and people, he stressed, fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/307

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. CARMAKERS' PROFIT SCHEME--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--U.S. auto monopolies are scheming to harshly exploit workers by infiltrating into South Korea under the name of "collaboration," according to a radio report from Seoul. The U.S. auto monopolies are now faced with difficulty as their products are pushed aside in the market. The U.S. monopolies, therefore, scheme to drive South Korean workers hard at low wages and convert South Korea into a "production base" for raking up colonial high-rate profits. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

SOUTH'S INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS 'IN RED'--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique went into the red figures to the tune of over 600 million dollars in the international payments in January and February this year, according to a radio report from Seoul. South Korea's steady increase of red figures in the international payments is attributable to decreasing export, coupled with increasing import, the report said, and went on: Import grew 30 percent after the authorities took the measure of opening import to more than 300 kinds of goods early this year. South Korea will face an economic crisis unless deficit is decreased in the international payments. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

SOUTH'S RELIGIOUS GROUP PROTESTS--Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean Christian Church Council sent a letter of protest to the Japanese prime minister in connection with Japanese authorities' unwarranted act in rejecting an application for entry of its members into Japan, according to a report. This organisation planned to have a symposium in Tokyo with the Japan Christian Council on the problem of fingerprinting forced upon compatriots in Japan, and submitted an application for the entry into Japan of its 12 members. Japanese authorities, however, turned down the application, thereby scuttling the planned symposium. The South Korean Christian Church Council is a religious organisation suppressed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its active participation in the struggle for the democratisation of society. The Japanese Government rejected the application of the organisation for entry into Japan not to displease the South Korean puppets. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

CHON'S WORKERS COOPERATION REMARKS FLAYED--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, speaking at a "government"-sponsored function held in "Chongwadae" on 11 March, prattled that workers should "unite and cooperate" with entrepreneurs, endure "any difficulty and discontent" in their work and

seek "improvement and correction" through "dialogue," according to a radio report from South Korea. The traitor went so far as to tell a whopping lie, alleging that workers "abstained from raising a demand for higher wages," and babbled that this served as "manure" for "growth." This is a shameless preaching for concealing antagonisms between workers and exploiters, paralyzing the resistance spirit of workers, subjecting them to low wages and reducing them to servants unconditionally obedient to fascist discipline. According to a radio report from South Korea, more than 40 percent of the entire enterprises pay to the workers low wages less than 100,000 won which is below one-fifth of the minimum living cost and an overwhelming majority of workers, paid murderous starvation wages, can hardly support themselves. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

**SOUTH OPPOSITION QUESTIONS ELECTION--**Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Opposition figures in South Korea brought lawsuits to the puppet supreme court in protest against the fraudulent "election" farce of the puppet clique, according to a radio report from Seoul. In his lawsuit Mun Po-sik, who stood for "elections" in February as a candidate of the "New Korea Democratic Party" at a district of South Kyongsang Province, noted that the recent "elections" were run through with frauds and irregularities, saying there was "a valid ballot cast for him" among the ballots disposed of by the puppets as "invalid ballots" during the ballot counting. Chon Tae-yol of the New Policy Socialist Party, who had his registration as a candidate in a "constituency" in Tobong District, Seoul, cancelled, denounced the puppets' outrageous act in cancelling without any justification his registration as a candidate and held that the recent puppet national assembly "elections" were naturally null and void. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

**OPPOSITION TO CHON'S U.S. VISIT--**Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The South California District Committee of the Association of American Democratic Activists sent an open letter to the U.S. President against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States, according to the 21 February issue of SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans' newspaper published in the United States. The committee reportedly wrote the letter at a meeting held at a church in Los Angeles in demand of the cancellation of the "invitation" extended to the traitor to visit the United States and sent it to the White House together with a text signed by the attendants at the meeting. The letter calls for removing the danger of house arrest and imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung and other opposition figures and allowing their freedom of assembly, speech and political activities. It strongly demands the U.S. Government to cancel its military and economic aid to the South Korean fascist clique in particular. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

**JAPANESE MAGAZINE CARRIES RELIGIONS DECLARATION--**Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The February issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI carried a declaration titled "Oh, Democracy, Eternally Active Volcano" published by South Korean religionists at a "meeting of Christians for democracy." "We cannot pin any hope on the present ruling forces for democratization nor can we 'ask' them for democratic rights," the declaration said. Laying bare unending power-involved large scandals of hooligans of the "Democratic Justice Party" unprecedented in history, it stated: We make it clear that we will struggle in firm unity

for democracy, not taking even a step backward, to drive the soldiers from the political arena, accelerate the termination of the military rule, liquidate the present "legislative system" and make the workers and peasants enjoy their democratic rights. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

**AIRLIFT INTO SOUTH ASSAILED--**Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists airlifted forces of their Seventh Division and commando unit from the U.S. mainland and dropped them into the "operation area" of South Korea on 14 March, according to a radio report from Seoul. The U.S. imperialist aggressors also frantically held "Operation Exercise" in a simulated "blockade of the coast" of the northern half of Korea, dropping mines into the sea off the southern coast with the mobilisation of Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers. The U.S. imperialists announced that large-scale "landing operation" and "river-crossing operation" would shortly be held in a simulated attack on the northern half of Korea as the deployment of their ground forces and "blockade of the coast" have been wound up. Such reckless acts fully show the dirty colours of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique in opposing peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 17 Mar 85 SK]

**STRENGTHENING SOUTH'S POLICE GUARD CONDEMNED--**Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Perplexed at the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of students, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta issued a new order of suppression to 23 police stations in Seoul on 16 March to strengthen the guard, according to a radio report from Seoul. Crying that student demonstrators may "raid" the police booths as they did last year, the fascist junta ordered all police booths in Seoul to "take every step to strengthen their guard." As a result, mobile police forces have been reportedly reinforced and deployed at all police booths in Seoul. This reveals that the fascist junta is massively moving the police suppressive forces into Seoul City to intensify the crackdown upon students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 17 Mar 85 SK]

**N.KOREAN VISITOR TO JAPAN--**At its 13 March Executive Committee meeting, the Japan-Korea Assemblymen Friendship Society (chairman [Kokyangil], LDP assemblyman) decided to invite North Korea's Kim U-chong, who became chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Promotion Society last November, to Japan and informed the North Korean side of this decision the same day. [Report by Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong] [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4107/128

ROK REPORTERS TALK ABOUT ELECTION RESULTS

National Assembly Elections

SK140536 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Roundtable talk among unidentified CHUNGANG ILBO political reporters on the results of the 12 February general election--date and place not given--Double hyphens at the beginning of paragraphs indicate a change in speaker]

[Excerpts] It is really a shocking result. In a word, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] won a landslide victory in the elections; the DKP suffered a miserable defeat; and the KNP suffered a serious defeat. Even though the DJP was able to maintain the status quo to some extent in terms of the number of seats and the percentage of votes the party won, presumably the DJP has also been greatly shocked by the election results.

--The NKDP itself did not expect such a result, either. Even the day before the voting, the DJP believed that the DKP would remain the leading opposition party, winning 35 to 36 seats.

--We journalists also feel some responsibility for having given wrong information about the gap between the direction of the movement of political circles and the anticipation of public sentiment.

--We should have grasped such an atmosphere by taking into consideration the atmosphere at the joint campaign rally sites.... The ruling party the heated-up atmosphere at the campaign rallies was "a passing wind" raised by those students who were active in the student movement. Even the DKP thought that the creation of a radical atmosphere would be disregarded by the older generations of good sense.

--In retrospect, it was not just a wind raised during the election season. In a certain sense, it was a stern estimation of the politics conducted within the realm of the Fifth Republic. In this sense, we can say that the government and the ruling party, which have tried very hard to maintain the already-established political framework, were perplexed at seeing this framework changed.



--In the beginning, when the NKDP was founded, those within the system [of the Fifth Republic] simply thought that another new opposition party was being born. But, it seems that the voters thought otherwise.

--For the past 4 years, the citizens were discontent with the opposition parties because they followed the ruling camp without properly fulfilling their role as opposition parties, while being called the Second Company and the Third Company [of the ruling camp].

--In short, the results seem to be the result of the accumulated discontent of the citizens with the politics of the past 4 years.

--The DJP, the DKP, and the KNP were all unable to bring to life the true nature of politics.

--We have learned that there is a wide gulf between the reality of public sentiment and the idea that the artificial atmosphere in the greenhouse [of politics]--while the former politicians are banned from engaging in political activities--signifies advanced politics.

--There is a need to remember that the issues raised by the NKDP were mainly related to the government's power. The party attacked the present regime, citing its weak points, and touched on matters concerning the behind-the-scenes figures such as Messrs Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. If this was the main cause of the party's victory, the problem is much more complicated.

--This means that the government and the ruling party did not have a good understanding of public sentiment. Also, it seems that the citizens gave a cold shoulder to the modus vivendi of the DKP as an opposition party.

--Obviously, the citizens regarded the pure opposition nature as the supreme yardstick in terms of the competition between the opposition parties. The idea that an opposition party fostered by the ruling camp is not a genuine opposition party has sunk the DKP. This also means that the NKDP, rather than the DKP, has the people or the capacity to challenge power.

--The DJP placed much trust in its organization and mistook its leadership over the political situation--leadership provided while a number of career politicians have been banned from engaging in political activities--as a sign of its capability. The DJP's overconfidence and unskillfulness, too, played a big role in presenting the NKDP with a Laurel crown. If the DJP had foreseen such a result, the party would have obviously mapped out relevant measures early.

--The youths took the lead in creating an appropriate atmosphere at the stump-ing rally sites and enthusiastically participated in the election campaigns. This was of great help to the NKDP. Probably, this was the first time since the 19 April [revolution], that the college students have ever engaged in election campaigns for candidates of a certain party.

--It became obvious how much different the youths' view of politics is from that of the older generations. We should understand that a large number of

youths, whose view of values is not accepted by the older generations, are growing up. In that sense, I think it is necessary for our society to review the younger generation from a new viewpoint.

--A political turmoil is not expected to develop as an aftermath of the election. But, in view of the nature and success of the NKDP, it seems that the party will assume a harsh attitude toward the government.

--The urgent issue is how the 14 former politicians [figure as published] who have been banned from engaging in political activities are handled. It will not be easy to solve the pending issues while ignoring the influence of the two Kims and others who exercise actual influence on politics. Thus, it is difficult to still ban those persons from engaging in political activities and it is also risky to lift the political ban....

After all, many persons guess that those involved are in a position in which they cannot but admit the influence of the two Kims and others.

-- There are also many problems within the NKDP itself. Because the party consists of various forces, its decision-making process will be very complicated. If the two Kims and Mr Yi Chol-sung [former New Korea Party leader who has won a parliamentary seat in the 12 February elections] compete with one another for leadership earnestly, it will be very difficult for the party to put forth a concerted party opinion. Also, there is the possibility that the party might lose the capability to control its party structure.

--If the NKDP makes an issue of investigating the Kwangju incident, reinvestigating the recent large-scale scandals, and the issue of soldiers' intervention into politics, it is possible this will bring about turmoil in the political situation. Also, I think that the dialogue between the ruling and opposition camps will be difficult.

--That is right. If the members of the opposition camp, whose centralized control is weak, competitively launch offensives toward the ruling camp, only advertizing their own opposition characteristic, and uncontrollable situation will result.

--Because the NKDP gained strength, the integration of opposition parties has become much easier, has it not? Because the DKP has already lost its own place as a result of a miserable defeat, it is expected that the party will be absorbed into the NKDP much faster than expected, is it not? This is because the DKP has already been defeated in the process of the elections spiritually.

--Then, it is expected that the opposition camp will again be placed in a situation similar to that before the 17 May [military coup] in the long run in terms of factional forces within the party. If the old-school factional bosses earnestly compete with one another for leadership of the party, there is the high possibility that the hard-liners will gain strength. Thus, to that extent, we worry that the entire opposition camp might lose its power of self-control.



28 March 1985

--By the way, it seems that the future political arena will see a tumultuous situation. Let us see how skillfully each political party will accept the unexpected results of the elections.

#### Outcome of General Elections

SK140443 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Choice of Political Stability and Reflection of Popular Wishes in the National Assembly"]

[Text] The nature of the "people's choice" has been revealed. The outcome of an all-night vote count indicates that 184 of the 439 candidates from the 92 election districts across the nation have been elected. Thus, the "democratic event" of selecting the representatives of the people has ended.

With the distribution of the proportional representation system seats to each party according to the election laws, all 276 national assemblymen, who will carry out parliamentary affairs for the next 4 years, will have been chosen.

First of all, we think it is very fortunate that both voting and vote counting were carried out smoothly, without major trouble. We extend our congratulations to the winners in the election and express our solace to the losers.

We should do our best to achieve the great tasks of national harmony and democratic development, accepting the people's judgment as sacred and deeply understanding the genuine significance of the popular will reflected in the election on the basis of each individual's political view. We think that we can now understand the true nature of the people's wishes and their political hope reflected in the outcome of the general election. Of such wishes, what attracts our great attention is that the DJP won 88 seats in 92 districts and secured a stable force in the assembly by winning about the same number of seats as in the 11th-term elections. We believe that the ruling camp's securing of a stable force is a reflection of the will of the majority aspiring for development with stability. Political stability is a key to social and economic development and a cornerstone for the development of the democracy we are pursuing. This has been confirmed by the support of the people.

#### Change Within the Opposition Force

It is noteworthy that the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], led by former politicians, shattered the incumbent minority by emerging as the nation's main opposition force. We were interested to see how many seats the NKDP, inaugurated just before the elections after the lifting of political ban, would gain and how its relations with the DKP would develop in the future. Thus, the emergence of the NKDP as the main opposition force is indeed shocking. We must say that it is a surprise that the NKDP won over the DKP against the people's anticipation.

A calm analysis of the reasons for such an outcome and understanding of the true intention of the people who supported the NKDP are necessary for the operation of the 12th National Assembly.

If such an outcome is a reflection of critical public opinion which has been ignored in the past and of distrust of the existing minority forces, we should readjust the political management which has neglected to accept such views for the last 4 years.

In particular, we can say that the NKDP's one-sided victory over the DKP in large cities, including Seoul, showed characteristics of urban areas which favors the opposition forces while rural areas favor the ruling quarters. This may be connected with the active response of young voters and their "wishes."

We should also direct our attention to the fact that the recent elections reflected the heightened political interest of the people. The people's interest, expressed in the number of voters who attended joint campaign rallies and in their active response, was also reflected in the level of voting. The 84.6 percent voting level showed a 5.4-percent increase over the 11th-term elections, the highest voting rate since the 5th-term parliamentary elections in 1960.

Such a "recovery of interest" in politics was made possible thanks to open politics and an atmosphere of free discussion. However, in order to affirmatively link this with the development of democracy, we should also promote our civil spirit. If we fail to do so, we will only see the "recovery of interest," be involved in politics of instigation, thus causing disorder, and be unable to find a way to advance.

#### Voters' Active Interest

The people's choice in the current election replaced the system of three parties--the DJP, the DKP and the KNP--with four parties, including the NKDP as the main opposition force. This new political order forecasts complicated relations among political parties. The argument concerning the nature of a clear-cut opposition party and the struggle concerning the traditional nature of an opposition party among the opposition circles may serve as a "typhonic center" aggravating confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties.

The issue of how the relations between the ruling and opposition parties will develop under the four-party system remains to be seen in the future. It may, however, have an important influence in implementing the plan of local self-government in 1987 and the plan of democratic development called "peaceful transfer of power" in 1988.

The issues of the presidential election system and local self-government emerged as important points of dispute during the elections. These issues are the difficult tasks that the 12th-term parliamentarians should take up and handle.

A few characteristics reflected in the outcome of the elections make us forecast that future politics will not be as simple as politics in the 11th-term period. The NKDP, which emerged as the main opposition force, will resort to a firmer attitude against the ruling quarters than the attitude of the DKP in the past. It should, however, keep in mind the fact that acts destroying political stability will not be helpful to our democratic development.

The task of realizing democratic development and advanced politics should not be discontinued or delayed even though the political environment has appeared to change to some degree. This task has been stressed as an important political goal of the Fifth Republic under the DJP. However, it has also been regarded as a mission of the times, transcending a specific regime. To achieve the realization of such democratic politics, political stability should be secured at any cost.

It has been indicated quite often that the failure to achieve political development in the past was attributable to the political opposition camps and agitation politics of some opposition politicians, in which a vicious circle of discontinuation of constitutional government arose.

Therefore, political stability is our pressing task today, one that should be realized at any cost.

The prospects of the post-election political situation are not certain at the present time. However, what we want to stress here is that any act that may create political chaos or unrest should be thoroughly restricted and restrained.

We do not want political parties to interpret the election results with a selfish view or from the standpoint of their own party interests and tactics; they should restrain themselves from engaging in irresponsible and imprudent acts.

We also want newly elected lawmakers to show their sincere and positive attitude in accommodating correct public will in the assembly while strictly abiding by the rules of democracy through dialogue, persuasion, understanding, tolerance, and compromise. By so doing, they can win confidence from the people as working politicians.

We stress that political stability and confidence are precisely the wheels of a wagon that can smoothly develop democratic politics.

#### Election, Future Politics

SK140552 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Future Political Situation"]

[Text] The DJP has won a comfortable majority of the National Assembly seats, and the people's desire for change has been firmly expressed in the wake of the 12 February general election.

According to the election returns as of this hour, of the 184 seats up for election in the nation's electoral districts, the DJP has won 88 seats, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] 50 seats, the DKP 25, the KNP 13, and other candidates have won 8 seats.

The election turnout was 84.2 percent. This can be compared to 84.3 percent at the time of the 5th National Assembly general election.

As a result of the election, the NKDP, which was founded only 20 days before the elections, has emerged as the main opposition political party, easily outstripping the DKP. This was indeed an unanticipated event.

When the joint campaign rallies began, a strong fever started to develop among the audience gathered at the rally sites in all major cities. Accordingly, there was much speculation on whether this fever would be reflected in the ballot casting. Some people simply thought that the fever was only a transient phenomenon. However, the election returns have shown that it was a strong gale that could change the political situation.

The gale swept through even the local electoral districts surrounding the major urban areas. As a result, some NKDP candidates won victory simply because they belonged to the NKDP. In particular, most of the top winners in the major cities, such as Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju, were NKDP candidates. This is indeed noteworthy.

We assume that all political parties will evaluate the cause of their victory and defeat, and work out their future policies.

Kwon Ik-hyon, DJP chairman, expressed his vague feeling, saying that he was satisfied because his party will have no difficulties because of winning a comfortable majority of the National Assembly seats. However, it is not difficult to imagine that the DJP has been greatly shocked by the result of the elections.

On the eve of the elections, the DJP pledged that it would reflect the political views of opposition in government operations and seek comprehensive dialogue with opposition party leaders and even with students. Our expectations are high concerning this pledge.

Most undesirable are arbitrary views. Excessive pessimism is dangerous, but excessive optimism is even more dangerous.

A cabinet reshuffle and a shake-up in government organizations and the ruling party will be inevitable. Above all, the government must--it can be said--satisfy the people's desire for political galvanization. In this regard, we think that the government must change its ruling style.

During the election campaign, the citizens were treated as masters, and their intent was upheld. The 12th National Assembly must open with the same humble attitude.

As for fraud and corruption, the 12th National Assembly elections were no exception. No one can deny this.

Government officials' political neutrality and biased news reporting by the public radio and television stations were the target of debate. In addition, politicians must ponder how the newly-born political party, which was incomparably handicapped in terms of time and money, could win a great victory in major urban areas.

In major cities, money scattering and entertainment were of no avail. This should be noted as a special distinction.

Eligible voters should have rejected the offering of money and other kinds of entertainment. But they cast their ballots for the candidates they thought the best. This shows the growing political awareness of our people.

More people participated in the elections. This is an encouraging phenomenon which shows the possibility of political development.

The 12 February elections have shown that the level of people's political awareness has been upgraded, and voters cast ballots for political parties, not for individuals. This is another distinction of the 12 February elections.

Another impressive phenomenon was that people were more interested in democratic politics than in the offering of money or pledges for the future of their areas. Perhaps, this is the reason why people described the 12 February elections as whirlwind elections.

The unexpected election returns for the NKDP and the DKP suggests a future reorganization in the political sphere, such as a merger in the opposition camp.

During the election campaign, the two parties had friction on the purity of opposition parties and other subjects. However, voters could see no fundamental difference in their views.

They were founded through different courses. But they have sprouted from the same root, and have no basic differences in their political programs and policies.

Accordingly, we think that some voters thought they could cast their ballot for either of the two. We think this can safely be regarded as the people's call for a merger in the opposition camp.

Of course, the 12 February elections will not affect the existence of the present government, but the political situation will inevitably change.

Foreign news media paid great attention to our elections. They described the elections as lively ones. Although there was corruption during the election, it is fortunate that no major problems were pointed out during the course of ballot casting and counting.

Foreigners thought that our people became very active in participating in politics. This may be construed as a green light for the democratic development of our country.

The elections are over. Those defeated in the elections must admit their defeat, and winners should have no conceit, but ponder what they must do as the people's spokesmen.



For the normalization of politics, the people's confidence in politics must be recovered. Politicians can recover confidence through people's support and encouragement. However, they must first realize that they are the servants of the people.

Many people desired stability, and as many people called for a change, this should be reflection in the future operation of the government. We would like to see the creation of a political situation in which the election results will unhesitatingly be reflected.

CSO: 4107/101

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES DIALOGUE TO IMPROVE POLITICAL SITUATION

SK171431 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 17 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Political Situation Should Be Improved Through Dialogue"]

[Text] Our political situation was strained last week when the contents of a press interview by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], were carried by the Japanese daily SANKEI SHIMBUN, creating a stir in political circles. The tension thus created was relaxed calmly when the DJP and the NKDP assumed an attitude of self-restraint when the situation was on the verge of a direct showdown.

Abnormal remarks can be made occasionally during an election campaign period, which is liable to be plagued by excitement and zeal. The people will understand this to some degree. However, we believe that acts continuously straining the political situation through the continuous making of indiscreet political remarks will hardly win sympathy from the people. In this regard, we believe that the contents of party president Yi Min-u's press interview in which he hastily demanded the resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan before the termination of his presidential term has greatly impaired his image as the leader of a political party.

It appears that, except for a temporary stir caused by party president Yi Min-u's press interview, the trend in our political situation is such that the importance of dialogue is stressed, and both parties concerned recognize the necessity of this dialogue. This is fortunate. In particular, what draws our attention is the contents of a press conference conducted by newly-appointed DJP Chairman No Tae-u when he visited major cities throughout the country recently to participate in meetings held to reorganize the party's city and provincial chapters. He said that he intends to hold dialogue to discuss any agenda items, including the issue of the revision of the Constitution, and that he will reject no one as a counterparty in dialogue, including the Council for Promotion of Democracy. Such an attitude taken by party chairman No displayed a magnanimity and flexibility that no chairman of the ruling party has ever shown. We interpret this as the DJP's modest and sincere attitude of accepting the people's desire as revealed in the recent general election.



Dialogue cannot be arranged through the effort of one side only. Since having two sides is a prerequisite for dialogue, it is absolutely necessary for both sides to respect dialogue. According to what we have learned, there has been a difference of views between the ruling and opposition blocs regarding who will begin dialogue and from what level. However, we believe that this problem will be resolved when both sides approach dialogue sincerely.

Our economy has entered a precarious phase with the remarkable decrease of exports and with the deepening of economic depression this year. The people demand that both ruling and opposition politicians exert efforts to improve the political situation, bearing such an economic situation in mind.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung met with each other on 15 March for the first time since the complete lifting of the political ban. In light of their influence, their movements are almost equivalent to political activities. It appears that they took a cautious attitude at their first meeting by withholding from expressing their political views. We believe that they should realize that a great number of people are watching the direction of their activities.

CSO: 4107/127

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON CPD ACTIVITIES

Two Kims To Meet 15 Mar

SK150119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung will hold a meeting today at the house of Kim Sang-hyon in Changchon-dong, Seoul, chiefly to discuss the merger of opposition forces, namely the New Korea Democratic Party and the Democratic Korea Party.

They will also deal with the expansion of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, which had played the major role for the creation of the NDP in January this year.

The meeting between the two Kims will be the second since they met together at the house of Kim Tae-chung in Tonggyo-dong last Wednesday, the day after they were freed from a political restriction along with 12 other politicians.

During the meeting, Kim Tae-chung is expected to assume the co-chairmanship of the hawkish dissident group. Kim Tae-chung is an advisor to the council which was organized in May last year when he was staying in the United States.

With regard to the merger of the NDP and the DKP, the two Kims are reportedly wide apart as Kim Yong-sam is insisting that the DKP be absorbed into the new party and Kim Tae-chung is demanding that the two parties be united as co-equals.

The two opposition parties are composed mainly of former members of the disbanded New Democratic Party.

The two Kims are expected to face tough negotiations over the expansion of the organization of the CPD in today's meeting.

Kim Yong-sam seeks to expand the organization of the council to counties while Kim Tae-chung favors maintaining the current status covering major cities and nine provinces.

### CPD To Be Influential Opposition

SK160045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) has emerged as the leading opposition group outside the present legal political system as a result of Kim Tae-chung's acceptance of a council co-chairmanship.

Another prominent opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, has served as co-chairman of the body since it was formed largely by supporters of the two Kims in May last year. Kim Tae-chung has been serving as adviser to the organization.

With the two Kims sharing the CPD leadership, the council is expected to exercise considerable influence on opposition politics. Political observers say the CPD will play a key role behind the scenes.

Although not recognized by authorities as a legal organization, the body has been allowed to function virtually as a political group.

The two Kims were freed from a political ban along with 12 others March 6. They were the last group removed from the blacklist. The government action gave Kim Yong-sam political freedom. But Kim Tae-chung is still barred from politics because of a suspended 20-year sentence on a sedition conviction.

Restoration of his full civil rights has been a repeated demand of the opposition.

The CPD gave impetus to efforts to create the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) which emerged as the main opposition force in the February 12 National Assembly election.

The NKDP, formed mostly by followers of the two Kims January 18, received 29.2 percent of the overall vote, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party won 35.3 percent. The NKDP is headed by Yi Min-u, a close associate of Kim Yong-sam.

The CPD, now with about 1,500 members is seeking to increase its organizational strength.

It plans to expand its organization into provincial areas and to admit members of political parties and other organizations on a group or individual basis.

Those other organizations referred to include the Constitution Research Institute led by Kim Tae-chung. Whether the institute will be absorbed into the CPD remains to be seen.

Among the CPD's plans are:

--To appoint Yi Min-u as NKDP leader and also a member of its Standing Steering Committee, and some others as its advisers.

--To increase the number of Standing Steering Committee members from 24 to as many as 30.

The committee members include two former lawmakers of the late President Pak Chong-hu's now-defunct Democratic Republican Party. They are legislator-elect Pak Chan-chong of the NKDP and Kim Chang-kun, who were also among the 567 person originally banned from politics more than four years ago.

Of the total 69 lawmakers-elect of the NKDP, 4 are also members of the CPD. Among them are party president Yi, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Tong-yong, Pak Han-sang, Cho Sun-hyong, Kim Yong-pae and Kim Tae-yong. Cho is a vice president of the party.

The two Kims called on the NKDP and another opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), to merge to make the opposition stronger in parliament. As a result of the election, the NKDP replaced the DKP as the main opposition. Suffering a setback, the DKP won 35 seats in the 276-member National Assembly.

#### CPD Urged To Avoid Radical Activities

SK152350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Taegu (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, expressed hope yesterday that the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] would engage in desirable activities.

He made the comment when asked about the acceptance by Kim Tae-chung of an offer for the post of co-chairmanship of the council. Kim Yong-sam is the other co-chairman. The two Kims were among the 14 persons who were removed from a political ban March 6.

No said the council had engaged in radical activities before the ban was totally lifted. The DJP was "concerned about those activities," he commented.

No recalled that he made it clear after the ban lifting that any radical activities by the opposition parties and opposition forces would be undesirable.

"We also made it explicit that we would regard the opposition groups as 'well-intentioned competitors' and that we were ready to meet them for open-hearted dialogue," he said.

"There is no enemy to the movement for democracy," the DJP chairman stressed. He made the point in referring to the council's slogan for democratization. Because the political ban has been totally lifted, the so-called enemy to the council's movement no longer exists, No said. Key council members had been under the ban.

No was here to attend a rally for the revamping of the DJP's Kyongsangbukdo chapter. Yi Chi-ho was elected chairman of the chapter.

He said that a special committee on agricultural policy will be created in the government. The purported body will study long-term agricultural policy for the government, he added. No said the ruling party and the government have agreed on the need for such a committee.

No said he has received reports about serious local economic conditions during his tour of provincial areas. Creating insurance companies in provincial areas is one of the measures being considered to revitalize the local economy, he added.

#### CPD-NKDP Cooperation Stressed

SK180315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--Dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, in assuming the co-chairmanship of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), stressed on Monday that the council and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) should fully cooperate "to achieve democratic goals."

"The CPD is the center of democratic forces outside the National Assembly for the pursuit of the goals of parliamentary democracy, free economy, social welfare and national security, while it is the NKDP's responsibility to struggle within the parliament for the goals," Kim said.

The council, led by Kim Yong-sam since its birth in June last year, played a significant role in the organization of the NKDP, which emerged as the nation's biggest opposition party in the February 12 general elections.

Kim Tae-chung urged the government to "sincerely accept people's aspirations for democracy demonstrated in the general elections."

Meanwhile, council co-chairman Kim Yong-sam declared that he and Kim Tae-chung will firmly unite to realize democracy in Korea.

In his opening address, Kim Yong-sam said that he would closely cooperate with Kim Tae-chung in the council's operations.

Held at the CPD headquarters in Seoul, the ceremony also saw the appointment of Yi Min-u president of the NKDP, as advisor to the CPD.

Yi said that his party will work with the council to see their common democratic goals realized.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DJP CHAIRMAN NO TAE-U'S LOCAL TOUR

SK151138 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "Tour of No Tae-u as a Politician" by Deputy Chief of the Political Bureau, from the column "Reporter's Memo"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u's local tour is attracting much public attention. This is because, among other things, it is his first tour since inauguration as chairman.

Because he is being seen publicly for the first time as a politician, No Tae-u's oratorical skill and his conduct and behavior are surely the focus of public attention. However, the real focus of public attention is on what and how he will talk as the ruling party's new chairman. The fact that Pusan was the first leg of his tour, which began on 12 March, 1 month after the general election, added an exciting aspect to his trip.

Pusan is the place where 3 of 6 DJP candidates won in the 12 February election, practically a complete defeat. One district party chairman there described the defeat as "the half-wrecked DJP boat." It means some were drowned in this shipwreck. Chairman No himself even said, "The Pusan case seems to be the first time in history when the ruling party has faced such difficulties."

He also said, "[I] will humbly accept the painful whip of Pusan's citizens." Rather than making grievances against the pitilessness of Pusan's citizens, he again pledged to prepare the measures expected by Pusan's citizens with the help of their painful whip. Saying that the ruling party could always win [the election], he called on members to take three steps forward while taking one backward, pointing out the facts that after a rain the ground becomes hard and that every joint of a bamboo tree means growth.

As for the DJP, the reconstruction of "Pusan" means the reconstruction of the whole DJP. One defeated district party chairman pledged to make the DJP a new DJP, not yesterday's DJP. The remaining question is how to deal with the situation. Answering a question on how to reconstruct the half-wrecked Pusan boat, Chairman No said "There is no particularly feasible way." This is an unexpected answer. He could have found a more plausible answer. This

is also an instance when one can detect Chairman No's amateurism. His recognition of the situation in saying "There is no particularly immediate way" instead of saying a fine word may be very important to the DJP. This is because politics does not mean providing the people with some wonder drugs found deep in a mountain, but acting in concert with the people and sharing joys and sorrows with them, and because politics is an ascetic practice requiring endurance and time. In the 12 February general election, DJP candidates in some districts, including Pusan, failed to win a minimum of the votes previously forecast. This means the minds of the DJP members themselves wavered in the elections.

Accordingly, the DJP's immediate task is to act firmly in concert with its members, not with the people. At meetings to reorganize some of the DJP's lost districts, tears were in the eyes of both DJP members and a higher stratum of the party. It was the ruling party which was in tears. Managing a desirable government and winning the heart of the people involve sympathizing with the people.

Acting in concert with the people means making efforts to sympathize with them. Chairman No himself said, "I will meet with the people in person and in spirit."

Pledging to turn over a new leaf, Chairman No asked the reporters to stick a dagger in his back. It means he asked them to stab him in the back with a dagger without mercy if he does wrong. It remains to be seen what will happen in the DJP's great march and his pledge to have a dagger pointed at his back.

CSO: 4107/127



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO VITALIZE OPPOSITION PARTICIPATION ON ISSUES

SK141218 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpts] While reviewing measures for pending political issues with the opening of the 12th National Assembly and political negotiations with the opposition bloc at hand, the DJP has formed a basic framework for these measures by deciding to vitalize conditions for opposition candidates' participation through revision of the system for electing the presidential electoral college with the maintenance of the present presidential election system as a countermeasure against the opposition bloc's offensive--the opposition bloc's strong demand for revising the constitution into one envisaging the direct election of the president.

Referring to a measure for an offensive calling for revising the constitution into one envisaging the direct election of the president, a high-ranking DJP official concerned reconfirmed the party's firm policy of maintaining the indirect election system within the framework of the present constitution. He then said: The party's policy is to negotiate with the opposition party over the issue of reviewing the plan for vitalizing the election of the presidential electoral college by adopting a strategy for canvassing public opinion through developing a theory on the rational nature of the present system.

A high-ranking DJP official concerned said on 13 March: The party is now studying measures for pending political issues in order to create an atmosphere of negotiation with the opposition bloc with the opening of the National Assembly at hand by respecting the people's desire revealed during the recent general election and by reviewing various measures unavoidably taken during the reform period. For the time being, the party plans to determine its concrete plan for pending issues, such as revision or repeal of the reform legislation on the presidential election law [taetongyong songobop kaejong pibop], before the commencement of negotiations. The party also plans to lead the political situation in a flexible manner by positively dealing with other pending issues according to the priority of long- and short-term issues.

According to the contents of measures being studied by the DJP, while abiding by the principle of reconsidering the recognition within the party and among the people of the justness of the demand for revision or repeal

of reform legislation, the party plans to closely review the contents of the law--the key target of the opposition bloc's offensive--in order to deal in a flexible manner for the sake of development with those provisions that need revision or those on which a party concession to the opposition bloc is feasible. Thus, the party intends to use this plan as part of its strategy against the opposition bloc and in the National Assembly. Such being the case, it is expected that full-fledged negotiations will be conducted shortly after the opening of the 12th National Assembly to discuss the revision of reform legislation, such as the Basic Press Law and the National Assembly Law.

The DJP is reviewing a plan to establish a committee within the party for the study of the local autonomous system in order to develop a party view on the local autonomous system which is scheduled to be implemented in 1987 and to study a plan to create conditions for the implementation of this system.

CSO: 4107/127

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP, NKDP TO HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS SOON

SK150125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties are expected to start "official" talks early next week to discuss pending political issues and the operation of the 12th-term National Assembly.

The talks will be held between important office holders of the parties such as secretaries general and floor leaders, political sources said yesterday.

The projected meeting between the officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will pave the way for the dialogue between the top representatives of the two parties, they said.

The meeting between No Tae-u of the DJP and Yi Min-u of the NDP is likely to take place before the end of this month at the latest depending on the progress of the working-level talks, the sources observed.

Formal dialogues between the rival parties have been delayed as the NDP has failed to appoint major post holders amidst intra-party competition.

However, the hawkish opposition party is expected to complete appointments of key officers in a day or two following Wednesday's decision to hold its post-election national convention after the opening of the house.

The DJP has hitherto maintained a positive attitude toward the "dialogues," assuring that it was determined to "discuss everything" with the NDP as soon as the opposition parties drew up the lineup of its major post holders.

The rival parties have so far engaged in brisk behind-the-scenes contacts to help create favorable conditions for the official talks. The contacts were said to have involved the DJP's secretary general Yi Han-tong and floor leader Yi Chong-chan and NDP's strong hopefuls for secretary general and floor leader such as Yi Taek-ton.

No concrete content of the unofficial talks has been made public.

With regard to background talks, DJP chairman No Tae-u said in Chonju yesterday, "Unofficial efforts are being made now very persistently."

He also said that the DJP would accept the Constitutional revision to provide a direct vote for president as an agenda item of the projected talks.

"But, the inclusion of the issue on the agenda does not mean the DJP's intention to rewrite the basic law. We will concentrate on persuading the opposition party to understand the current system," he said.

Other issues the rival parties will tackle in the talks include abolition of the Basic Press Law, release of "conscientious prisoners" and jailed students and young workers, and amnesty for Kim Tae-chung, all demands of the NDP.

The two parties will also discuss the operational matters of the next house, including the selection of the house officers. At present, the DJP plans to open the house on April 15.

The party has two plans on the possible lineup of house leaders. One is speaker Chae Mun-sik and vice speaker Choe Yong-chol, and the other is speaker Yi Chae-hyong and vice speaker Yun Kil-chung, according to party sources. Another vice speakership goes to the NDP.

The parties are expected to confer on the issue of amending the National Assembly Law designed to revive the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs and to change the opening time of house sessions from 2 p.m. to 10 a.m.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U MANAGES TO LEAD NKDP UNCHALLENGED

SK150107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 5

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] None in the New Korea Democratic Party dispute the party leadership of Yi Min-u, or dares to challenge Yi's presidency although the main opposition party will hold a national convention within a few months.

Almost all share the view that the 69-year-old politicians would be reelected as the party president in the upcoming convention for the next two years.

The widespread consensus apparently stems from the fact that he has the ability to "compromise" the interests of intra-party factions such as the Sangdo-dong group following Kim Yong-san and the Tonggyo-dong group led by Kim Tae-chung.

Party officials described him as a man of fidelity in that he had never turned his coat in his 40-year-long opposition life.

Four years ago, he was said to have rejected a proposal to take part in the foundation of the then major opposition Democratic Korea Party and after he was released from a political ban late last year, he turned down a similar temptation.

For the time being Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-san would not join in the party. But there has already been formed a "clear-cut" line between the Sangdo-dong and the Tonggyo-dong factions in the party.

Immediately before the two Kims were allowed by the government to resume political activities on March 6, the ranking members of the two groups secretly discussed admitting the two Kims into the party as standing advisors.

But the two groups scrapped the plan with the identical view that their entry into the party could accelerate a power game.

Kim Yong-san's link with Yi Min-u was dramatically demonstrated with the NDP and the ruling Democratic Justice Party exchange attacks with regard to Yi's controversial demand for an early presidential resignation.

As the DJP presented a four-point open questionnaire to the NDP president, Kim urgently dispatched his secretary to Yi who was staying at the party headquarters at that time.

The secretary carried a note written by Kim in which he suggested that Yi ignore the questions. Yi accepted the advice and ordered party spokesman Pak Sil to reflect Kim's words in a party statement.

In contrast to Yong-sam, Tae-chung showed a lukewarm attitude to the controversy aroused by Yi's interview with a Japanese daily, saying, "Yi's call is premature."

In addition, Kim Tae-chung restrains himself from positively proclaiming that he supports the NDP. With regard to the projected merger of the opposition parties, he never failed to mention the moderate DKP, the Korea National Party and even political dissident groups.

The Tonggyo-dong faction thinks that a "simultaneous entry" of the two Kims in fact means the admission of Yong-sam alone as Tae-chung still needs amnesty to join a party. Kim Tae-chung is now under a star of execution of his 20-year prison sentence given on charges of sedition in 1980.

Despite the fact that Yi Min-u has been controlled by Kim Yong-sam, the Tonggyo-dong group wants Yi to keep the post of the party president for the time being in an apparent bid to prevent Kim Yong-sam from coming to the forefront of politics.

On conditions that it will guarantee the reelection of the party president, the Tonggyo-dong group hopes that Yi would be more "neutral" in dealing with the two factions.

But, the Kim Tae-chung faction do not want the present collective leadership system to be changed to a "one-man rule" or to see the party hierarchy dominated by the Sangdo-dong group.

One party official attributed the fear of the Tonggyo-dong faction to the fact that Kim Yong-sam's followers dominated the hierarchy of the old New Democratic Party immediately after Kim Yong-sam was elected party president in May, 1979.

A few days before the release of the two Kims from a political ban, Yi said, "At old age, I don't wish to hold fast to my post. My only dream is to provide the two Kims with conditions in which they can fight for democracy again."

Of the five vice party presidents, Kim Nok-yong and Cho Yun-ha, natives of Cholla-namdo where Kim Tae-chung was born, have played the roles of "field commanders" of the Tonggyo-dong faction.

Kim Nok-yong, 62, who was elected for the fourth time in Kwangju, Cholla-nando, was imprisoned in 1980 on charges of involvement in the so-called Kim Tae-chung sedition plot."

Cho, 61, who was elected in a Seoul constituency, has been reputed as a "strategist" of the Tonggyo-dong faction. He has maintained close relations with Kim Tae-chung since he helped Kim to be selected as the presidential candidate in the 1971 contest against Kim Yong-san and Yi Chol-seng.

After the May 16, 1961, coup, he was jailed for involvement in a "counter-revolution plot." He served two and a half years in jail again for criticizing Pak Chong-hui's 1972 Yusin reforms.

Yi Ki-taek, 48, has been in the limelight since he became the youngest of the five vice presidents in the foundation of the NDP in January.

He entered the opposition politics at the age of 30 as a lawmaker under the proportional representation system on the recommendation of Yu Chin-o, ex-president of the old NDP.

Yi was the chairman of the Student Association at Korea University in 1960 when the April 19 Student Revolution took place.

At that time Yu was the president of the school.

He now has his own faction of young lawmakers, but he is close to the Kim Yong-san group. On behalf of the Sangdo-dong group, he proposed to hold the convention before the start of the new parliament in exchange for his reelection as vice president.

His idea is that the present number of vice party presidents should be reduced to two and they should be elected by delegates' voting in the convention in order to strengthen their power.

Kim Su-han, 57, won the vice presidency on behalf of the Yi Chol-sung group. Kim seeks the post of floor leader or secretary general.

No Sung-hwan, 58, has kept ties with his boss Kim Chae-kwang since the days of the Seoul City Assembly.

Kim Chae-kwang, 63, is in control of faction of seven lawmakers-elect, but he has recently been close to Kim Tae-chung and opposed Kim Yong-san faction's idea to hold the national convention before the inauguration of the new parliament.



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVITIES RELATED

Universities Begin To Elect Leaders

SK150101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The campaign to elect the president of the autonomous student body kicked off at Yonsei University yesterday.

Yonsei students, still at odds with the school authorities over the regulations governing the function and operation of the student body, have decided to form the student body first and discuss the regulations later, which have acquiesced in by the school authorities.

In the joint stumping session attended by about 1,000 students, each candidate was given 25 minutes. Three are running in the elections with three candidates for vice presidency.

All of the three candidates for the top post of the student body touched on the on-going trial of the Yonsei students standing trial in connection with the intrusion of the head office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. They drew loud applause from the students.

Meanwhile Soongjon University posted a statement demanding dissolution of the student body which was formed "illegally" last year.

The university has yet to resolve differences with the school authorities over the regulations governing the students bodies.

Staff members of the university student body, including its president Kang Kil-ho have been staging hunger strikes demanding the school authorities' recognition of the body.

In case of Seoul National University, students adopted a set of regulations yesterday, eliminating any qualification for the candidacy for the presidency of the student body in defiance of the intention of the school authorities.

The university authorities are bent on limiting candidacy to the student with passable academic records and of good conduct.

## Daily Calls for More Dialogue

SK150115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Dialogue With Students"]

[Text] Amid brisk talks about the need of dialogue between groups with conflicting interests in the political and social fields, a by-product of the recent general elections, it was reported that the education minister was planning to have a televised discussion with student representatives next week.

The minister's plan to have direct talks with college students as a means of settling the chronic campus issue is indeed encouraging--all the more so in light of the past practices by the government authorities which usually resorted to issuing one-sided and often high-handed instructions on campus problems.

As the minister appointed in the post-election cabinet shakeup last month had formerly served as a university professor, he is expected to manage the outstanding issues in reasonable ways taking advantage of his experience on the campus.

Notwithstanding, there are some points to be explored in order to make the new approach of dialogue in the education field really meaningful.

While the projected TV discussion is obviously designed to attract a large audience including students and thus generate a high degree of dissemination and persuasive effects, it is undeniable that the use of mass media--and at that television networks--involves certain constraints which may possibly lessen if not undermine the intended aims.

To begin with, a question arises as to whether the discussion should be aired live or not. In the latter case, a viewer may be left to wonder if the program had been edited, trimming sensitive portions, or conducted in a truly free manner.

Whatever the actual situation might be, a program of such nature not broadcast live would be apt to invite misgivings among the audience, reducing the impact it was originally intended to create.

Another question concerns the selection of student representatives for the occasion of having discussions with the government's chief education policymaker, as autonomous student councils have yet to be formulated at universities and colleges across the country.

If rashly organized and poorly conducted, the planned debate between the minister and the students is feared to be criticized as a superficial program for the sake of display or sloganeering of dialogue, a counterproductive outcome which we believe the government authorities do not intend to see.

What is more, it must be pointed out that, for the newly-appointed education minister, there are other channels of dialogue he ought to have in the process of tackling the prolonged and intricate campus problems.

One vital partner of dialogue is the school administrators and, for that matter, faculty members who make up two main pillars of a higher learning institution along with students.

In terms of priority, a candid and in-depth discussion between the minister and the faculty in whatever the format, be it open or closed, would be equally if not more important, compared with the talks with student representatives.

For the meetings thus far between the government authorities and the school administrators have been conducted in the form of more or less a one-way communication, with the government quarters handing out their unilateral instructions leaving little room for candid debate.

After all, the campus problems ought to be resolved in autonomous ways with school administrators and professors playing a vital role, a course of action which the government itself has repeatedly stressed by announcing a series of measures for campus liberalization and autonomy.

Indeed, there is the overwhelming need for opening diverse channels of dialogue or communication with regard to the campus issue: that is, stepped-up and meaningful talks between the school administration and faculty members, professors and students, officers of student councils and ordinary students, as well as that between the government authorities and school administrators.

There is no denying that dialogue is essential in resolving an issue. At the same time, it is to be emphasized that the dialogue must be truly meaningful and substantive, not ending in mere demonstration. And this rule should be pertinent not only to campus problems but all other political and social issues.

#### Prosecution Revokes Arrest Order

SK160001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The prosecution, in rare move, has released a university student charged with demonstrating illegally by reversing an earlier decision to arrest him, it was reported yesterday.

An official at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said that Choe Song-su, 20, a Seoul National University freshman, was released from detention last Friday when the order to arrest him was revoked.

The official described it as a "very rare action, the first such in recent years" as far as students involved in demonstrations are concerned. According to him, the prosecution, when necessary, usually releases such students by suspending their indictment but not by revoking its order to arrest.

A lawyer commented that the action may indicate that the prosecution is beginning to deal more flexibly with student demonstrators.

A prosecutor said, "The prosecution's position is that it shall be lenient to students who show repentance and promise that they will never participate in demonstrations."

He suggested that other students now under arrest may also be released, depending on their attitudes.

Choe, the released SNU student, was arrested February 11 on charges of inflicting injury on a riot policeman while participating in an antielection demonstration.

That Choe was released does not mean that he will be free from indictment, a prosecution official noted. He said, however, that the prosecution will consider staying the indictment if he keeps his promise to stay away from demonstrations and other campus disturbances.

Under the current legal codes, the prosecution may revoke an order of arrest anytime before a suspect is indicted, when it judges that there are no longer sufficient reasons to detain the suspect.

When an indictment is made, only a judge can order a suspect freed from physical detention, either based on his own judgment or at the recommendation of a prosecutor or a defense lawyer.

#### Politically Charged Campus Climate

SK160019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Chong Un-pung]

[Text] The campus atmosphere is heating up with the projected televised talks between Education Minister Son Chae-sok and students amidst the upcoming election of presidents of student councils.

Already, the election campaign is in motion at Yonsei University, delaying the discussion of the regulations governing the council until after the election of the president of the student government.

Most of the universities have yet to resolve differences between students and university authorities.

Students demand full freedom in the operation and activities of the students bodies. However, university authorities plan to reserve some say so that the student body will not stray into what they view as an unwanted direction.

University authorities are adamant in their position that the students should not engage in politics.

Most of the universities are mired in the swamp of differences between students and university authorities. Only Songang University has shown wisdom in reaching a mutually-acceptable version of student council regulations.

Under the agreement students with a "C" average or higher are eligible for election as president of the student body. University authorities had sought "B" average as requirement for candidacy.

Under the regulations, students are not allowed to join political parties. But there are no other regulations on student activities.

Important aspect is the establishment of a committee composed of faculty members to be consulted by students on the operation of the student body.

In the case of Seoul National University, a preparation committee of students forced through its own version of regulations over the university authorities, repulsing any university intervention in the student body.

The students argue that the student council is an autonomous body, and therefore it should be left independent of university authorities.

SNU's version, however, stopped short of mentioning students' political activities.

Upon the blitzkrieg measure, the university authorities said the outcome is "problematic" so they will try to continue dialogue for the production of a mutually agreeable guideline.

Under the regulation formulated unilaterally by students, faculty members are denied any say in the student body unless specifically requested. However, students can have their voice heard in faculty meetings if its regards the punishment of students, the student-formulated regulations provide.

In the meantime, the development in Korea University over the resignation of former President Kim Chun-yop is anything but agreeable.

A score of professors made their position on the issue public in the form of a resolution that they would take it seriously because the resignation was not of Kim's own accord but was forced by authorities.

The resolution was followed by student rally Thursday, demanding nullification of the resignation.

The students of the College of Political Science and Economics resolved to boycott class until March 19. The signatory professors are all from the college.

It is wondered if the professors have no other means but the aforementioned resolution to express their position on Kim's resignation.

At this time when the campus is fraught with many burning issues, the professors' behavior can hardly sit well with what has been expected of scholars in the ivory tower. The resolution only fueled the discontent of the students.

Amidst the heap of campus problems, Minister Son is to have talks with students, drawing special concern not only from students but the general public.

The nation is already highly politically charged with the recent release of the three Kims from a political ban. Therefore, the present campus problems are of great concern in the sway of the strong political wind which continues to blow.

#### Jail Terms for 12 Intruders

SK150055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The Seoul prosecution, which demanded prison terms ranging from one to two years for 12 students of Yonsei and Sungkyunkwan universities, also demanded the same terms for eight Korea University students yesterday for their "illegal" occupation of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headquarters November 14.

The terms for five Yonsei and seven Sungkyunkwan students were demanded Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively.

Like in the trials for Yonsei and Sungkyunkwan students, defense lawyers for the Korea University students walked out when the judges turned down their request for accepting former DJP chairman Kwon Ik-hyon and three other persons as witnesses.

The prosecution demanded the terms in the absence of the lawyers. Sentencing is scheduled for March 28.

The defendants, in their testimonies, said they will boycott future trials and disclosed that they have been fasting in protest.

#### TIMES' Comment

SK140127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday sought jail terms ranging from one to two years for seven Sungkyunkwan students indicted for having masterminded the intrusion into and sit-in at the ruling DJP headquarters in November of last year.

The jail terms sought are almost identical to those the prosecution demanded the previous day for the Yonsei students indicted on the same charges.

In the trial which resumed after a two-week suspension, Judge Yi Hong-hun reaffirmed the court's stance not to accept the defense lawyers' request to summon witnesses.



The four persons whom the defense lawyers wanted as witnesses are former DJP chairman Kwon Il-hyon, its secretary general Yi Han-tong, its lawmaker Nam Chae-hui and Chang Han-min, chief of the Chongno police who dispersed the students' sit-in rally.

After the court turned down the bid, the student defendants said that they would defy further court proceedings in protest of the court's "lack of independence from power."

#### Intensified Guard on College Heads' Houses

SK140123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The National Police Headquarters instructed yesterday police forces in large cities, including Seoul, to step up patrol and guard on the houses of university presidents and deans.

NPH said the measure was taken to protect those in charge of campus administration from possible radical actions of "activist" students bearing grudges against them.

#### Arrests Sought for Instigating Rally

SK140136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday sought an arrest warrant for a 22-year-old coed on the charge of masterminding a rally in front of the office of a ruling political party lawmaker early last month.

Police said Miss Cho Hye-nan, a senior English major of Soongjun University, is suspected of having spearheaded a violent rally in front of the office of Rep Ho Chong-il in Tonggak-dong February 8.

Ho was a candidate for the February 12 general election. Miss Cho and about 100 students, some of them carrying torches, threw stones at the office.

#### Forced Resignation of School President Protested

SK140137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] About 20 Korea University professors yesterday issued a statement protesting what they called the involuntary resignation of former university president Kim Chun-yop.

The professors from the university's College of Political Science and Economics said in the statement that "they take a very serious view" of the resignation of Kim. They issued the statement following a discussion of current campus affairs.



The professors also said in the statement that they cannot understand how the government, while advocating campus autonomy, could force Kim to resign.

Former president Kim resigned last week, allegedly taking responsibility for the preferential admission to the school of children of some professors and administrators last year.

#### 'Appeals' for Moderation

SK150149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Dr Yi Chun-pom, new president of Korea University, yesterday issued a statement calling on the school's students and professors to use moderation in order to avoid possible confusion following the resignation of former university president Kim Chun-yop.

The statement was issued one day after 25 professors of the university's College of Political Science and Economics adopted a statement in which they said they can hardly understand why Kim was forced to resign.

Yi said in the statement, "I understand that all at this university were greatly shocked by the sudden resignation of former president Kim. But I think the resignation should not be a cause for any confusion that may hamper the functions of the university."

Meanwhile, the school's student council said it will hold a meeting today to discuss measures available to students concerning the resignation of Kim. It said the meeting will be called a "funeral for the spirit of Korea University."

#### Live TV Debate With Minister

SK160007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 06 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Student representatives of 19 colleges and universities in Seoul have insisted that the TV discussions between them and Minister of Education Son Chae-sok should, in principle, be broadcast live.

They also demanded that the studio debate session be open to parents and journalists, including foreign correspondents.

They made these assertions in a meeting held at Yonsei University yesterday afternoon to discuss an earlier report that the education minister may discuss overall campus issues with students on TV.

The students said they will boycott the debate if the ministry turns down their demands.

### Korea University Student Rally

SK160009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] More than 3,000 Korea University students held a rally yesterday and demanded that the resignation of the university's former president, Kim Chun-yop, be withdrawn.

In a meeting they dubbed "a funeral for the spirit of Korea University" on campus, the students also stated that the minister of education and "puppet professors" should step down. They urged the school authorities to recognize the legitimacy of the student council.

Declaring that the spirit of the university was forced to die by "external forces," the students resolved to fight for the revival of the university spirit of resistance.

After the rally, the students tried to leave the campus through the main gate at around 3 p.m. for a street demonstration.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KNP PRESIDENCY--Choe Chi-wan, a lawmaker-elect of the Korea National Party, intends to vie for the party's presidency. He will probably formally declare his candidacy today. Until recently, Rep Yi Man-sop had been acting KNP president and senior vice president of the party. The minor opposition party won 20 seats in the February 12 parliamentary elections. Yi tried to dissuade Choe from running for the party presidency, but failed. Formerly a leading lawmaker of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP), Choe was re-elected to the National Assembly in the Namhae-Hadong District in Kyongsangnam-do. He was freed from the political ban last November. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

DJP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOICE--Chon Ju, Cholla-pukto--Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, revealed yesterday that the party would work out a detailed schedule to select its presidential candidate on the occasion of the March 27 national convention. He told a press conference here that the presidential candidate will be chosen in the national convention in 1987. The No 2 man in the ruling party, however, refused to answer when questioned if he would run in the contest for a presidential candidate in 1987. The biennial party convention will be held in March, 1987. No, a classmate of President Chon Yu-hwan in the Korea Military Academy and one of his closest confidants, has long been speculated as a possible successor to the president. As to the relations with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, he said that the DJP is now strenuously conducting informal dialogues with the NDP. Asked whether the ruling party has had similar dialogues with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, he said, "We place first priority on dialogues with leaders of the NDP, not with the two Kims." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

12TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING--The 12th National Assembly, expected to open April 15, will sit for about three weeks, said a spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday. The tentative schedule for the legislative session calls for electing key assembly officials including a speaker and two vice speakers. Chairmen of the 12 standing and two special committees will also be picked. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

TAE-CHUNG's CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION--Kim Yong-san yesterday urged the government to take early action to restore the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and others. Kim Tae-chung was released from a political blacklist March 6 along with 13 others, including Kim Yong-san. But he is still barred from taking part in political activities because he is under a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition. His civil rights were suspended when he was convicted of sedition in 1980. After his meeting with Kim Tae-chung for the second time since the total removal of the political ban, Kim Yong-san said the government should take such an action so that "there could be political and social stability and no confrontation and collision." "I will make efforts for the restoration of the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and other opposition figures and students," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

DJP, GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP--Emphasizing that the Democratic Justice Party should play a leading role in national politics, the party's secretary general yesterday renewed his call for close relationship between the administration and the DJP. Yi Han-tong said that the ruling party will spend much of its energy gathering all shades of opinions and having the government reflect them in its policies. To achieve this goal, he called for strengthening the administration-DJP tie-up at city and provincial levels. He was speaking at an indoor rally which elected Rep Chong Ton-song new chairman of the party's Kyonggi-do chapter. The gathering was held in Suwon City. In order to uphold the "Will of the people" as expressed in the February parliamentary elections, the 49-year-old Yi said, the DJP is studying ways to revitalize its regional chapters and to expand the intraparty organs for youths and women. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4100/309

## S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### SOUTH UNDERSCORES DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

#### Chon Warns of Attack

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon, after receiving this year's operational plan report from the Defense Minister, Yun Sung-hae, on the afternoon of January 19th, instructed, "As soon as North Korea has completed strategic redispotion for the attack, we must secure and further develop an early warning system to protect against a surprise attack."

President Chon pointed out, "Our immediate main task is to reduce chances for war by establishing an independent defense capacity." He also emphasized, "In order to accomplish our task, all the citizens should cooperate with each other to establish political and social safety and to maintain economic growth."

Chon also mentioned, "For the practical increase of military power, we must cut down on expenses by effectively utilizing the defense budget and concentrate on the expansion of investment." He further instructed that the military must establish specialists to monitor and to analyze situational changes around the Korean Peninsula and be prepared for defense.

Chon explained that to block the enemy's war motivation, a balance of arms capacity between the South and North must be maintained, and he emphasized, "In order to maintain the balance, a combined strategy between South Korean and American forces must be continuously improved and a stringent cooperational structure must be maintained."

Chon stated the need to develop our strategic plan in order to defend ourselves by analyzing the enemy's strategy and changes in arms structure and to concentrate on developing battle expertise and winter strategies by studying our country's topographical characteristics and the enemy's strategic techniques.

The president's other instructions are as follows: emphasize the practical aspects of education and defense against chemical warfare, develop and improve psychological warfare and national production of defense equipment, develop a military aid structure suitable for our present situation, eliminate any

negative aspects of military service administration such as problems in draft inspection, expansion of the military reserve force and expansion of military and diplomatic relationships with allied and neutral nations.

#### War Likely Before 1988

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 85 p 1

[First] The Minister of the Department of Defense, Yun Sung-hoon, announced through a report today that he will reinforce the independent defense powers and the South Korean/American allied power to restrict North Korean's war tendencies and to defend the country immediately in case of an outbreak of hostilities. Minister Yun emphasized, "North Koreans are strengthening various invasion strategies targeted at dividing the country, impeding the 1988 Olympics and disrupting social security while pretending to discuss a peace policy. North Koreans might be planning a surprise attack to take over South Korea within a short period of time when the opportunity presents itself; therefore, right before 1988 Olympic games is strategically the most dangerous period."

Yun reported, "Analyzing North Korea's previous invasion and short-term battle plans, the first 3 days of the war will determine its result, especially the first day and first night battle will be the immediate causes of success or failure; therefore, I will strengthen preparations for the first battle."

Accordingly, he plans on strengthening district defense by reinforcing lower reserve organizations and improving personnel management of commanding officers and strengthening the responsiveness of assigned battalions to prepare for the first 3 days of battle.

Yun added, "To prepare for the long term battle, I will pledge to promote continuously and consistently the economical expansion of military power, will utilize research and development and will strengthen the national production of defense equipment. For the sake of economical military operations, I will eliminate the elements of extravagance in the budget and will establish military support suitable to our country's situation and circumstances."

Yun reported, "I will enthusiastically expand national security diplomatic activities such as reinforcing Korean/American military cooperation and district security allied cooperation for the sake of the establishment of military allied cooperation and anti-North Korean international allied cooperation."

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CSO: 4107/088

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON SAYS ADVANCE NOTICES OF INSPECTION NEEDED

SK160059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan directed the Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) yesterday to give top priority of its inspection to probing the execution of major government policy programs, while delegating a large portion of its business to individual administration agencies.

While being briefed from BAI chairman Hwang Yong-si on the board's major policy programs to be pursued this year, Chon emphasized that the inspection should be made in such a way as to suggest alternative ideas for improvement rather than simply punishing those engaged in wrongdoings.

The president then directed the BAI to adhere to the current system of advance notices.

The notice system is necessary to enhance the efficiency of the inspection in that those to be inspected are given sufficient time for preparation, he said.

Reporting to the president on his administration's major audit business for this year, chairman Hwang revealed that the BAI would make an intensive inspection of 324 corruption-prone bureaucratic posts.

The emphasis in the board's inspection will be placed on eliminating various irregularities and malpractices in the areas of taxation, administrative licensing, contracting of public work projects and banking, he said.

Hwang reported that the board would step up "performance inspection" of government officials in a bid to further firm up the official discipline in the bureaucratic society.

The easy-going working attitude by officials, act of turning the responsibility to others, and opportunism in officialdom will be intensively checked in the board's anti-corruption drive this year.



Hwang also revealed that the board would make an across-the-board evaluation of administrative efforts undertaken by relevant agencies to tackle various social disturbances such as campus unrest and labor disputes.

Efforts will be increased to prevent the speculative real estate transactions, [word indistinct] and hoarding of daily necessities, financial crimes, and property flight overseas, Hwang said.

Others subject to the intensive crack-down by the BAI will include the preventive checkup of various dangerous materials such as fuel gases and oil, poisonous chemicals, and explosives.

He then reported that his administration would beef up public campaigns and education to promote the citizenry's savings and energy conservation, guiding them to lead a frugal life.

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205-100-10  
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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

1985 ECONOMY MANAGEMENT PLAN TO BE READJUSTED

SK180301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering readjusting its 1985 economy management plan to correspond with recent changes in economic situations at home and abroad, Economic Planning Board officials said Monday.

Since the government mapped out the plan late last year, both domestic and international economic circumstances have diverged greatly from the government's original projections for 1985, the officials noted. They attributed the deviations to an extraordinarily strong dollar.

The dollar's strength supposedly poses problems for the Korean economy, which is highly vulnerable to swings in exchange rates. The value of the Korean currency, won, floats against major international currencies in a multicurrency basket, but is most heavily reliant on the dollar.

The dollar's strength has hit Korea's export businesses seriously by slashing their price competitiveness abroad, thus casting prospects for the domestic economy into a grim light, the officials said.

The rise in the dollar's exchange rate to won is boosting the nation's commodity prices at a much faster pace than the government's original projection of 1 percent to 2 percent for the year and has threatened the country with renewed inflation, the officials said.

As of Saturday, one dollar is worth 851.30 won, up 3 percent from the end of last year and up 7 percent from a year ago. According to experts here, a 5-percent rise in the dollar-won exchange rate will cause domestic prices to climb by 2.5 percent to 3 percent. In arriving at its 1985 budget, the government forecasted that the exchange rate would fall to 780 won to the dollar.

Meanwhile, Korea's trade deficit totaled 1.08 billion dollars during the first two months of this year, surpassing the 500 million to 700 million dollars mark targeted for the entire year. The figure stood at 492 million dollars in January alone. With the lagging export and sluggish domestic economy, the nation is unlikely to achieve its economic growth target of 7.5 percent this year, the officials said.

CSO: 4100/309

BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government announced a long-term solar energy development program featuring the construction of one million full-scale solar-heated housing units and one million solar-heated public bathhouses across the nation by the year 2001. Under the plan, announced Saturday by the Energy and Resources Ministry, the conventional heating facilities of 500,000 units will be replaced by solar heaters. If the ministry's goals are met, 2.1 percent of the nation's total energy demand will be supplied by solar energy in the year 2000. Korea could save an estimated 16.9 million barrels of oil annually, a ministry official said. At the end of 1984, 2,251 housing units were equipped with solar heating systems. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/309

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET CONDITIONS EXAMINED

Seoul CHONGBO SANOP in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 15-17

[Article by Kang Chin-kyu, President of the Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Inc.: "The Market Conditions and Tasks for the Domestic and Foreign Semiconductor Industries"]

[Text] Introduction

The semiconductor industry, which is called the third industrial revolution, is making amazing progress that other industries cannot emulate.

Since the semiconductor industry has enormous rippling effects, extending from home electric appliances to industries, electronics products, automation facilities or production and distribution, and military uses and the information network system (INS), it plays a central role in cultural development and at the same time it is called the vanguard of the information age.

Especially in our country with scarce natural resources and with a small area of land, the semiconductor industry is indeed most suitable.

The first characteristic of the semiconductor industry is that compared with other industries, it is a high value-added industry.

For instance, some observers compute that in terms of added value per ton of product, it is 200,000 won for iron and steel, 5 million won for automobiles, 300 million won for computers, whereas it is as much as 1.3 billion won for semiconductors.

The second characteristic is that it is an intelligence-intensive and also capital-intensive industry.

Also, the semiconductor industry requires an early development and absorption of high levels of advanced technology, and a full quality control to link it to mass production. Thus it is an industry that can be unfailingly successful only if bold investment in plant and equipment and research and development is continuously made.

As an example, in the case of the United States which is the frontrunner in the semiconductor industry, while it made almost no investment in the

recession years, 1973 and 1974, in Japan, under the supervision of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry every firm made vast amounts of investment in the development of new products and the expansion of production facilities, with the result that it took over the market controlled by the United States. At present Japanese manufacturers are ahead of U.S. makers in memory integrated circuits (IC's) and in certain other areas.

#### Current Status of the World's Semiconductor Market

The world's semiconductor market in 1984 is estimated to be worth 26.5 billion dollars or a 38 percent increase over 1983. Of this, the Japanese market has a 30 percent share of the world market, or 7.5 billion dollars. The United States market covers as much as 12 billion dollars. Thus the two countries control the bulk of the semiconductor market.

It is anticipated that in 1985 its market will be about 33 billion dollars or about a 28 percent increase over 1984.

The semiconductor market in 1985 is expected to have a lower growth rate compared with 1984. The reason for this is that as of October this year the B/B ratio (the ratio of shipment over orders) has dropped to 0.67, and such a status will continue for some time to come.

It is worthwhile noting that other semiconductor markets led by Asia are showing a faster growth compared with the Japanese market. (Table 1)

Table 1. Prospects for the World's Semiconductor Market by Region  
(Unit: million dollars, %)

地域別 世界半導体市場展望

表 1

(単位: 百万ドル)

分類	83	84	85	増減率
① 米	8,286	12,008	15,562	37.0
② 日	5,568	7,517	9,428	30.2
③ 欧	7,820	4,212	7,445	22.1
④ 中・南米・その他	1,461	2,030	2,563	32.4
⑤ 合計	18,685	25,767	32,856	32.6

#### Key:

1. Classification
2. United States
3. Japan
4. Europe
5. Other regions
6. Total
7. Source: "Dataquest"
8. Increase rate

Semiconductor products are often classified into IC's and individual elements. In the case of 1984, IC production comprised about 80 percent, and the share of IC's is expected to grow more in the future.

Especially among IC's, metal oxide silicon (MOS) memory products such as 64K D-RAM's have a higher growth rate compared with other products.

Fortunately in Korea, too, the Samsung Semiconductor Communications succeeded in November 1984 in developing 64K D-RAM's. Thus Korea has emerged as the number three mass producing country in the world.

On the other hand, for individual elements such as transistors and diodes the number of manufacturers has not increased, and their growth rate is low compared with that of IC's.

Also in the case of optical elements such as light emitting diodes (LED), their growth rate is lower than that of IC's, but they are showing a steady growth. Thus they are expected to cover a considerable share in the future semiconductor market. (Table 2)

Table 2. Prospects for the World's Semiconductor Market by Product  
(Unit: Million dollars, %)

製品別 世界半導体市場展望

表2

分類	1983	1984	1985	増減率
IC	14,133	20,294	26,634	37.1
② バイポーラデジタルIC	3,043	4,147	5,069	29.1
③ MOSメモリー	3,669	6,215	8,535	52.5
④ マイクロプロセッサ	1,919	2,874	4,056	45.4
⑤ MOSロジック	2,106	2,895	3,893	36.0
⑥ リニアIC	1,396	1,163	5,081	22.3
⑦ 個別素子	3,549	4,216	4,721	15.5
⑧ 光学素子	1,003	1,257	1,501	22.8
合計	18,685	25,767	32,856	32.6

Key:

1. Classification
2. Bipolar digital
3. MOS Memory
4. Microprocessor
5. MOS Logic
6. Linear
7. Individual elements
8. Optical elements
9. Total
10. Source: "Dataquest"
11. Increase rate

## 2. Investment Records and Future Prospects

As was referred to earlier, the semiconductor industry is a typical capital-intensive industry. The reason for this is that vast amounts of costs are required by the installation of manufacturing facilities.

The total investment of the world's semiconductor industry in 1984 is estimated to be over 8 billion dollars.

Of this, United States firms have invested about 3.4 billion dollars and Japanese manufacturers, about 3.5 billion dollars. Thus the two major holders of the world's semiconductor market have made bold investments as expected. (Tables 3 and 4)

Table 3. Investment Prospects by Major U.S. Firms  
(Unit: million dollars, %)

美国主要半导体公司投资展望

表3	单位: 百万美元			
序号	分类	83	84	增长率
1	Intel	180	350	94.4
2	Texas Instrument	215	336	56.3
3	AMD	125	219	75.2
4	MOS Tek	98	117	19.4
5	National Semiconductor	110	200	81.8
6	Fairchild	145	141	-2.8
7	Motorola	180	170	-5.6
8	Others	100	100	0.0
9	Total	1,645	3,438	109.0

Key:

1. Classification
2. Intel
3. Texas Instrument
4. AMD
5. MOS Tek
6. National Semiconductor
7. Fairchild
8. Motorola
9. Others
10. Total
11. Source: "Dataquest"
12. Increase rate

Such trend for increased investment is expected to slow down somewhat in 1985, but generally the growth will be continuously sustained.



Table 4. Investment Prospects by Major Japanese Firms  
(Unit: Million dollars, %)

日本 主要事体別 投資展望

表 4

分類	83	84	増減率
1. 半導体	217	571	163.1
2. NEC	201	531	164.2
3. Hitachi	185	604	226.5
4. Toshiba	161	408	153.4
5. Fujitsu	143	216	51.0
6. Mitsubishi	48	137	185.4
7. Oki	120	449	274.2
8. Matsushita	48	139	190.0
9. Tokyo Sanyo	70	135	92.9
10. Sharp	300	290	45.0
11. Others	1,393	1,480	150.0

出典: 日経新聞 84. 10. 31

Key:

1. Classification
2. Nippon Electric Company (NEC)
3. Hitachi
4. Toshiba
5. Fujitsu
6. Mitsubishi
7. Oki
8. Matsushita
9. Tokyo Sanyo
10. Sharp
11. Others
12. Total
13. Source: NIKKEI SHIMBUN, 31 October 1984
14. Increase rate

### 3. Current Status of Domestic Semiconductor Industry and Its Tasks

Korea's semiconductor industry had a late start, compared with the United States and Japan. Moreover, it has remained until recently as production mainly of assembly.

Although the total output of domestic manufacturers in 1983 was over 900 million dollars, of this, the assembly production covered 93 percent or 850 million dollars, and the wafer processing production was at the 7 percent level, or only 66 million dollars.

However, the 1984 production is expected to show a 24 percent growth to 1,133 billion dollars, and especially the wafer processing is to show a spectacular growth by over 70 percent.

As a result of bold investment in plant and equipment by such large enterprises as Samsung Semiconductor, Hyundai and Gold Star since 1983, the semiconductor industry will achieve a high growth of 47 percent in 1985, and make new breakthroughs in the export market. (See Table 5)

Table 5. Domestic Production and Export Prospects  
(Unit: Million dollars, 2)

国内生産と輸出展望

表 5 (単位: 百万\$)

구분	단위	'83	'84	'85	증가율 (%)	
					'84-'83	'85-'84
총액	천	916	1,133	1,670	23.7	47.4
(1) 웨이퍼 가공	천	66	113	370	71.2	227.4
(2) 조립	천	850	1,020	1,300	20.0	27.5
수출액	천	773	938	1,347	21.3	43.6
(1) 웨이퍼 가공	천	43	78	247	81.4	216.7
(2) 조립	천	730	860	1,100	17.8	27.9
내수액	천	143	195	323	36.4	65.6
(1) 웨이퍼 가공	천	23	35	123	52.2	251.4
(2) 조립	천	120	160	200	33.3	25.0

Key:

1. Classification
2. Increase rate
3. Production
4. Wafer Processing
5. Assembling
6. Export
7. Wafer Processing
8. Assembling
9. Domestic demand
10. Wafer Processing
11. Assembling

The export of semiconductors in 1984 is expected to show a 21 percent increase over 1983 and amount to 940 million dollars, and the export of the wafer processing will increase on a large scale.

However, the share of assembly production is large. Accordingly, more efforts should be concentrated on strengthening exports while increasing the share of wafer processed production. (See Table 5)

It is very encouraging that the growth rate of our semiconductor market has been high year after year. This is caused also by the fact that the history of our semiconductor industry is short.

On the other hand, it is an advantage that domestic electronics industry and its peripheral industries have become activated that much, and also that we are exporting in large quantities.

However, when compared with the world's semiconductor market, the share of Korea's semiconductor market was 0.6 percent in 1983, 0.9 percent in 1984, and it is expected to cover finally 1 percent of the market next year. I believe that there is a great potential for growing big in the world market by activating our latent potential, and rather that we are now in the stage of having just got started.

The current condition of investment in the semiconductor industry is really small compared with advanced nations in the semiconductor industry.

The semiconductor industry is truly a continuous investment-type industry. Without bold investment in research and development, its growth cannot be expected.

As large firms and even small and medium enterprises have made bold investments, the 1984 investment will grow by 45 percent over 1983 to 450 million dollars.

#### 4. Conclusion

Japan's Hitachi and three other firms have already announced the development of 1 mega D-RAM's, and some of them have shipped sample products. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) has developed S-RAM's using gallium arsenide (GaAs).

In the United States and Japan, which are advanced nations in the semiconductor industry, the governments have not spared active support as they have adopted the semiconductor industry as a national policy.

The semiconductors form the basic industry of the forthcoming information society in the future that without the development of the semiconductor industry, all other industries will lag behind.

Fortunately, in our country, too, the importance of the semiconductor industry has been recognized as an industry requiring priority government support, and measures for nurturing the semiconductor industry have been taken.

In order for us to win in the semiconductor market for which technological innovations are constantly being carried out and which has a short life cycle of its products, we are constantly required to accumulate technology and capital.

In sufficient consideration of this, our government, too, has been supplementing our various unfavorable conditions compared with advanced nations with such steps as the support to technological development for the nurturing of the semiconductor industry, the adjustment of tariff rates, the reduction of local taxes, and the nurturing of technical manpower for the semiconductor industry.

Ultimately, only if industry, academia and research jointly participate under the government support in maintaining a close cooperating system, we will be able to match advanced nations in the semiconductor industry.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY STRESSES CREATIVITY IN CONDUCTING DIPLOMACY

SK160011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Goals"]

[Text] Today, countries are finding their affairs becoming increasingly interwoven with those of other nations. In such circumstances diplomacy is bound to grow in importance for a nation to secure its best interests.

Unless backed by proper diplomacy, a country can hardly expect its potential--however mighty it may be--to be fully realized in an ever-more complicated world society. By the same token, a country can exert influence in the international community despite its relatively inferior national potential if it is shored up by adequate and stout diplomacy.

It is generally said that diplomacy is a mere expression of power. But this theory is not fully true, given the extremely delicate nature of world politics.

The efficiency of diplomacy may depend largely on the united popular resolve of a country. This is especially true of Korea which lacks natural endowments, and is overcrowded.

It is all the more so, considering that Korea's territory is divided and is often the focus of four major world powers. Thus we have to be that much more careful in carrying out our diplomacy.

A 10-day annual conference began in Seoul Thursday for Korea's mission chiefs assigned to Asian and American countries. Prime Minister Jo Sin-yong told the conferees that the government will address itself to beefing up security and economic diplomacy while expanding the grounds for realizing peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

No emphasized the need for total national support for such diplomatic efforts. That is the correct stance in view of the unique realities facing our country.

Our utmost task, needless to say, is to keep peace on the peninsula and gradually pave the way for reuniting Korea through peaceful means. Creation

of an international environment favorable for such achievement is necessary through diplomatic efforts. Yet, maintaining national unity from a righteous perspective for such goals is no less important.

The harsh realities do not allow us to relax our vigilance in the face of Pyongyang's incessant aggressive attempts against the backdrop of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East. Ironically, this reality rather behooves us to step up efforts to reopen dialogue with Pyongyang in a bid to reduce tension on the peninsula.

We have to undertake these efforts amidst the conflicting interests of major powers. In doing so, we should be prepared with farsighted strategies instead of ad hoc tactics. This is the job our diplomats must undertake with insight into the future.

That task requires us to assume our own perspective and actively map out our own destiny. Korea's tragedy of being subjugated by other at the turn of this century was chiefly attributed to Koreans' lack of resolve to determine their own fate.

Diplomats, especially of a country like Korea, must not confine themselves to being technocrats. They must be armed with a sense of contemporary responsibilities.

We are going to host the Asian Games next year and the Olympiad in 1988, surely an opportunity to enhance our national prestige. Much will depend on what our diplomats will do in making the most of that opportunity.

There are too many things that must be done by our diplomats. Seoul should further develop cooperative relations with as many countries as possible, not to speak of bolstering the traditionally amicable relationships with our major allies. Countries on the Pacific rim and in the Third World must be paid attention to.

All such goals will be better fulfilled by our diplomats if strong motivation for serving national causes underscores their diplomatic experience and technique. Creativity, based on awareness of national identity, cannot be overemphasized.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS CONFERENCE STARTS

SK140250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 14 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--This year's conference of South Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned to the Asian and American regions opened here Thursday to discuss the nation's overall diplomatic policies for 1985.

During the conference continuing through March 23, the high-level diplomats will exchange views on a wide variety of issues, including the promotion of economic cooperation and bilateral trade between South Korea and their host nations.

Also on the agenda will be ways to extend diplomatic efforts to support the 1986 Seoul Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics and to help resume the South-North Korean dialogue.

Protection of Koreans residing in the regions and the promotion of joint ventures as well as the step-up of cooperation in the field of resource development there will also be discussed, diplomatic sources said.

The participants will work out devices to expand cultural and sports exchanges among South Korea and the countries they are assigned to.

In his address during the conference's opening ceremony, acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that the nation should continue to pursue the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peaceful national unification, while at the same time strengthening its watertight defense posture.

"The security circumstances around us, including the Soviet military buildup in the Far East and the incessant provocations by North Korea, do not permit us a single moment to loosen our alertness," No said.

The acting prime minister asked the diplomats to carry out diplomacy with a "thorough sense of responsibility."

The gathering was instructed on the government's major policies for this year and basic directions in diplomatic policy.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong also delivered an address at the opening ceremony, attended by 39 diplomatic mission chiefs and cabinet ministers.

Among the diplomats were Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon, Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok and Ambassador to the United Nations Kim Kyong-won.

CSO: 4100/309



S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPER ON GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TOWARD USSR

SK151151 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Pak Yong-pae, director of the political affairs department: "Nord Politik," from the column "Reporter's Eye"]

[Excerpts] Newspapers have devoted a great deal of space to the emergence of Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. Seen in papers is a brief analysis column entitled: "No Change Is Predicted in the Policy Toward the Korean Peninsula."

This analysis was available from a unit concerned of the Foreign Ministry after tenaciously asking for it. Newspapers have carried the gists of round-table talks held by Kremlinologists or their views, but have failed to run any official or unofficial analysis by an "authoritative Sovietology research institute."

Since the founding of the government in 1948, Korea has been in the state of having no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Even though Korea has had direct or indirect relations with the Soviet Union through division, the 25 June war, truce talks, and the first and the second Korean airliner incidents, the two countries have not recognized their governments for more than 36 years. Have we forgotten "Russia" in the north of the continent over this period, longer than the period of occupation by the Japanese imperialists? What is the term "nord politik" about which we talked so much 2 years ago?

As recorded in the "Chronicles of the Yi Dynasty," the first contact between us and Russians was made when Ching requested the dispatch of troops to conquer the Russians along the Heilong River in the 5th year of the reign of King Hyojong of the Yi dynasty. The Korean-Russian friendship treaty was signed in 1884. Also, we were deeply connected with the "Agwanpachon" incident [an incident in which King Kojong and the crown prince took shelter in the Russian Consulate in 1896] and the Russia-Japan war.

According to the book "Korea and the Soviet Union," written by Mr Kang Chuchin, former director of the National Assembly Library, there are in the

U.S. Library of Congress some 436 pieces of Korean affairs materials written by Soviets. It is true that we have Russian language and literature departments in many universities and Kremlinology specialists and research institutes. However, because the government's analysis on the emergence of a new leader in the Soviet Union is "amateurish," problems seem to be difficult.

It is believed that, even though we have no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, we should cultivate new diplomats on a new frontier by establishing a "Soviet affairs unit" or a "Nord Politik unit."

CSO: 4107/127

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EDITORIAL NOTES CHANGING PERCEPTION OF U.S.

SK170400 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Changing Perception of U.S."]

[Text] Reported by the local press over the weekend were two notable articles regarding relations between Korea and the United States. One was about a survey which revealed that no less than 78 percent of humanities and social science faculty members at five major universities in Seoul earned their doctorates in the United States.

The other was an analysis of another survey indicating that about 47 percent of the Koreans polled perceived that American interests prevailed over Korean interests in the political relationship between the two countries. Those who thought that Korean interests prevailed accounted for some 18 percent, while the rest viewed that the two countries shared their common interests.

A more or less similar breakdown of the poll results was given to the economic aspect of Korean-American relations.

While the survey involves a question as to its authenticity, it may well be taken as underlining a changing Korean perception of the United States, which at the time of the Korean war was regarded as nothing less than the Messiah.

If the poll reflects the growing realism and pragmatism among Koreans and changes in the international situation, that trend should also be an outgrowth of the nation's remarkable socioeconomic development during the past few decades and its brisk engagement in the world community.

Then, it is to be stressed that such a trend, whether precisely measured or not, be duly borne in the minds of policy-makers, both Korean and American, and public figures as well.

Viewed in this regard as disgusting were recent news reports that some quarters in Washington favored to persuade countries like Korea to fund U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua, reports which Seoul Government sources promptly dismissed as inconceivable and nonsensical.

The need for building a mature binational partnership, based on the principle of equality and reciprocity as well as mutual respect, is acutely felt also in the face of many outstanding problems, ranging from U.S. calls for Korea's shouldering yet a bigger security burden to the growing demand for further opening the Korean market to American products and services, as against the mounting U.S. protectionist barriers being imposed on Korean exports.

Taking advantage of the forthcoming summit talks in Washington next month, the two allies are indeed expected to iron out these and other strains, even though the overall bilateral relationship is described as being better and closer than ever.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EDITORIAL ON 'THAW' IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

SK170340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Clue to Detente"]

[Text] With the emergence of a young new leader in the Kremlin last week, cautious yet reinvigorated hope is evident in the world scene for a thaw in East-West relations and an improved climate for tackling various international issues, of both global and regional dimensions.

For one thing, the United States has taken an elaborate initiative by proposing an early summit between President Ronald Reagan and the new Soviet party chief, Mikhail Gorbachev, whom a Washington leader described as capable, energetic and businesslike.

As anticipated, the Russian response was non-committal and the White House itself cautioned that it might be a long time before Gorbachev would be ready to agree to a superpower summit.

Notwithstanding, as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz cited after meeting with the new Kremlin leader, the two superpowers have an important responsibility to make every effort to take advantage of "this moment of opportunity."

Noteworthy in this connection is the very fact that Gorbachev's ascent to power upon the death of his predecessor, Constantin Chernenko, came at the time when Reagan has just begun his second term in office and U.S.-Soviet arms control talks resumed in Geneva after a 15-month break.

Be it a sheer coincidence, these developments indeed point to an opportune moment that should be fully explored not only for improving relations between Washington and Moscow but also for the cause of ensuring international peace and stability.

Meanwhile, both superpowers are hoped to exert their level best and moreover earnest efforts to making a breakthrough at the Geneva talks, in spite of the enormous difficulty and intricacy facing the negotiators.

For progress at the Geneva talks, aside from its significance in lessening the threat of nuclear and space weapons per se, would serve as a most tangible step to bringing forth a detente in East-West relations and ameliorating the international climate in general.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ARMACOST'S PRC, ROK VISIT--Seoul, 14 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, is scheduled to arrive here on March 20, for a three-day visit, the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday. Before arriving in Seoul, Armacost will visit China March 17-20 as part of an Asian tour that includes stays in Pakistan, India, Japan, China and Korea, the ministry said. While in Seoul, the undersecretary will meet with Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok to discuss diplomatic and economic relations between Korea and the United States as well as to exchange views on the situations in Northeast Asia following the advent of Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet leader, the ministry said. Armacost is also expected to explain the results of his visit to Beijing, a ministry official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 1r Mar 85 SK]

CANADIAN SPORTS MINISTER'S VISIT--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--Canadian Sports Minister Otto Jelinek will arrive in Seoul on Sunday to discuss with Korean officials matters related to the 1988 Seoul Summer and Calgary Winter Olympics, the Ministry of Sports here said Saturday. During his five-day stay, Jelinek is scheduled to meet his Korean counterpart, Yi Yong-ho, and the secretary general of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee, Cho Sang-ho. Also, the Canadian minister will initial a sports agreement with Lee on Thursday, a ministry spokesman said. Jelinek will fly into Seoul from China following a week-long visit there, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government appointed on Saturday Min Hyong-ki, planning coordinator at the Foreign Ministry's office of planning and management, as charge d'affaires to Iran. Kang Song-ku, the incumbent, was transferred to the Foreign Ministry. The government also named Chong Chang, a director general at the International Economic Policy Council, as the first Korean Counsel General in Frankfurt, West Germany. A graduate of Korea University in Seoul, the new charge d'affaires to Iran had served as the first secretary at the Korean Embassy in Washington and as the counsellor at the Korean Embassy in the Philippines. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

KOREA-HAITI AGREEMENT--Seoul, 14 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and Haiti on Wednesday exchanged instruments of ratification for an agreement on economic, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation. The agreement, which went into effect immediately, provides that the two nations will cooperate closely for their economic development, technical training, cultural exchanges and scientific research activities. Signed in Seoul in July 1984, the agreement also calls for the establishment of a joint committee to seek ways to promote the development of the two nations' bilateral relations. It is the second agreement reached by Korea with the West Indian nation after the signing of a commercial cooperation pact in April of 1978. The two countries set up official ties in September of 1962. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

SPORTS MINISTER'S MID-EAST TRIP--Seoul, 18 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea is more highly regarded in the Middle East today than ever before, South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho said here Sunday. Upon his return home from a month-long tour of Burma and nine Middle East countries, Yi told reporters that government officials and sports leaders in those countries have shown a keen interest in Seoul's preparations for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics. With his comment that sports is a "great asset for diplomacy," the sports minister noted that Korea will step up its sports diplomacy in that part of the world. He continued that leaders of those countries expressed the congruent view that Seoul could host the Olympic Games successfully, with facilities and preparations superior to those of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Yi disclosed that many of the nations he toured proposed the sending of their sports teams to Korea for training. The minister added that he would positively examine their proposals. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 18 Mar 85 SK]

PACIFIC-RIM COUNTRIES MEETING--Los Angeles, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--A meeting of Pacific-rim countries will be held at the University of California in Los Angeles April 24-26 to discuss political, economic and social matters pertaining to the region, an organizer of the meeting said here Friday. The organizer said that diplomats and scholars from South Korea, China, Japan and the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations will attend the meeting, which coincides with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States. The participants also will discuss the 1988 Summer Olympics, slated for Seoul, the organizer said. This will mark the first time that South Korean and Chinese officials formally exchange their opinions on issues related to the Pacific-rim. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/309



S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE MINISTER TO STRESS TRADE FREEDOM IN JAPAN

SK140924 Seoul YONHAP in English 0921 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 14 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho left here Thursday for the third Asian-Pacific trade conference, to be held in Tokyo March 15-17.

Kum is expected to call upon advanced nations to remove non-tariff trade barriers and other protectionist measures, which have created problems in the global economy, trade officials here said.

The minister will also emphasize the need for advanced nations to open their markets to imports from developing nations, in order to help the latter solve their economic problems, including the snowballing of foreign debts, the officials said.

About 60 ministers and other senior officials, economists and businessmen will attend the conference, which will be co-sponsored by the Trade Policy Research Center of Britain and the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the promotion of free trade in the world, the officials said.

Participants will also discuss the role of free trade in economic recovery, the strengthening of the general agreement on trade and tariffs system and the scheduling of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. The United States and Japan are now pushing for renewed international trade talks.

Before the conference, Kum will attend a seminar, sponsored by the Keidanren (Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations), where he will deliver a speech, "Towards Revitalizing World Trade."

In his speech, the minister is expected to point out that high international interest rates, resulting from the accumulated U.S. federal deficit, and the recent surge of the U.S. dollar are the greatest obstacles to a global economic recovery.

Kim is expected to seek cooperation from the United States and other advanced nations to alleviate international economic problems by opening their markets for the first time in recent history.

The minister is almost certain to demand that, considering its enormous trade deficit, Japan should substantially open its market. Kum will probably ask Japan to fully contemplate its role as the second greatest economic power in the free world.

Japan is scheduled to implement its seventh market-opening measures in early April.

CSO: 4100/309

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MEASURES TO INVIGORATE EXPORTS TO BE ANNOUNCED

SK150239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--In a move to invigorate South Korea's sluggish export, the government will announce strong measures next week designed to give impetus to domestic exporters and to boost their profitability, Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said here Thursday.

The measures will include the government's intensive financing of domestic firms' facilities and the expansion of the Export-Import Bank's financial support to Korean exporters, Kum said.

Kum made the remarks in a brief meeting with local reporters shortly before leaving here for Tokyo to take part in the third Asian-Pacific trade conference, slated for March 15-17.

The minister noted that the heavy financial burden, stemming from a high debt ratio, has constituted one of the major reasons for slashing Korean exporters' international competitiveness.

Kum also cited the extraordinarily strong U.S. dollar, which he said overvalues the Korean currency, won, by 5 percent to 10 percent, as another element that has resulted in the nation's dull export. The value of won floats against major international currencies in a multicurrency basket system, but is most heavily reliant on the dollar.

Currently, Korean exporters pay interest rates of 12 percent to 15 percent a year, comparing unfavorably with Japan's 6-percent rate.

"In order to break through the current export sluggishness, the nation cannot rely only on good labor-capital reconciliation and the improvement of labor quality," Kum added.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

YONHAP NOTES GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES FOR EXPORT

SK160302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 16 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will exert multilateral efforts to correct the recent sluggish export performance, government sources here said Saturday.

To help achieve this year's export goal of 34 billion U.S. dollars, the government will first step up bilateral economic cooperation with the nation's major trade partners, such as the United States, Japan and the European Community nations, the sources said.

It also will actively participate in international and bilateral economic and trade meetings and send more trade missions abroad, the sources said.

In addition, the government will negotiate with advanced nations to extend the period of generalized scheme of preferences benefits to Korean commodities.

According to the government plans, Korea will send delegates to about 40 international conventions, including general meetings of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and the UN Economic and Social Committee for Asia and Pacific.

In addition, the government will hold 53 bilateral economic meetings with 32 nations and push to conclude 48 economic cooperation agreements. Meanwhile, Korean trade missions will be sent to 47 nations, and the activities of 27 binational private economic cooperation committees will be supported.

In yet another measure, the government will collect various data and information related to the industry and technology of advanced countries.

In the government's assessment, trade frictions between advanced and developing nations will be intensified this year because of the slow growth in the world economy.

The government said that if its expectations prove realistic, the global economy would grow by only 3.5 percent this year, down from the 4.2-percent growth of last year. Similarly, growth in the world's trade volume would slow to 5.5 percent from 8 percent in 1984.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

LIBERALIZATION OF CIGARETTE, COMPUTER IMPORTS BEING CONSIDERED

SK161140 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is seriously considering the liberalization of cigarette and personal computer (PC) imports from the United States, for sale here, the International Economic Policy Council of the Economic Planning Board announced Saturday.

Council members have been consulting officials in other ministries about the possibility of liberalizing certain imports.

The finance and trade and industry ministries oppose the liberalization of cigarettes and PC's in order to protect Korean industries, the council said. It expects the United States to remove generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) benefits from Korean commodities if Korea does not open its market to U.S.-made products.

Korea now imports U.S. made cigarettes, but permits sales only to foreigners at duty free shops. The import of personal computers is prohibited in Korea for the protection of Korea's emergent computer industry.

The liberalization of U.S.-made cigarettes is expected to reduce the amount of revenue that the Korean Government raises through the monopolization of the cigarette industry here and is expected to hurt the nation's tobacco producers. The Office of Monopoly controls the manufacture and sales of cigarettes.

In another area, the council has decided to protect the intellectual property rights of U.S. companies through the enactment of a special law, before the end of 1985. It is also considering the protection of computer software designs under the copyright or patent laws.

Korea is expected to pay four billion to 20 billion won (five million to 24 million U.S. dollars) a year for foreign copyrights.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

GOVERNMENT URGED TO TAKE STEPS TO BOOST OIL BUSINESS

SK140021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0004 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 14 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's oil refining industry demanded Wednesday that the government adopt a sliding price system to cope with snowballing financial losses resulting from the continuing rally of the U.S. dollar and from the nation's chronic deficit.

If adopted, domestic oil prices under the new system will be linked with international oil prices.

Senior officials of Korea's five oil refineries said that the declining value of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar brought the refining industry to the "brink of extinction."

They said that the domestic industry will suffer financial losses of 75 billion won (about 90 million U.S. dollars) annually for every 1 percent drop in the foreign exchange rate.

Since March 8, the value of the won against the U.S. greenback was depreciated by 2.44 percent.

If, on the other hand, the foreign exchange rate increases by 4 percent, as it did last year, the industry will have an additional financial burden of 415 billion won, the official said.

In addition to the adoption of the sliding price system, the industry recommended that the government erase its 30 billion-won loss last year from the depreciation of the won, by cutting tariffs on imported crude oil and by reducing compulsory fees that oil importers pay for the "oil business fund."

Korea's crude oil importers are now required to pay a tariff of 5 percent per barrel and to pay a compulsory fee of 1.25 dollars per barrel for the oil business fund.

CSO: 4100/309

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

OIL FIRMS TO DEVELOP SECOND ZONE IN YEMEN'S MARIB

SK180554 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--Four South Korean firms that has participated in the oil exploration projects in the first zone of North Yemen's Marib are planning to develop the second zone as well, business sources here said Monday.

The Korean companies include Yukong Ltd, the Samwhan Corp, the Hyundai Corp and the Korea Petroleum Development Corp.

According to the sources, the companies, now analyzing test oil taken from the six wells in the first zone, agreed recently with the Hunt Oil Company of the United States to start drilling two wells in the second zone by the end of the year.

To this end, the firms will dispatch a joint mission of technicians to Hunt headquarters in Dallas on March 21 to map out a comprehensive plan for the second zone's exploitation, the sources said.

The mission is also scheduled to discuss with Hunt representatives the construction of oil terminal facilities in the first zone, the sources said.

The U.S. concern holds the oil development rights to the Marib field as well as rights to the construction of facilities, such as pipelines, docks and a tanker terminal.

According to findings so far, 200,000 barrels of oil can be produced daily for nearly 20 years in the first zone of the Marib.

Meanwhile, an executive mission from the four Korean firms will leave here March 30 for North Yemen to inspect the first zone.

CSO: 4100/309



S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EMBARGO STUDY ON JAPANESE FIRM--The government is cautiously studying the wisdom of lifting the embargo it has imposed on ships of the Lino Shipping Company of Japan since last May because the company was involved in direct or intermediate trade between Japan and North Korea. A government official said yesterday the Japanese shipping company has requested the removal of the embargo through many channels. The company has explained that it has never shipped North Korean cargoes in the past nor will it do so in the future, the official said. "We are carefully examining the truth of the explanation," he added. Tasuro Chiba, visiting president of the Japanese shipping company, met with government officials concerned to ask for the lifting of the embargo. Chiba is now visiting Korea to accept the delivery of a 10,000-ton cargo ship the Japanese shipping company ordered from a shipbuilder in Pusan. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 85 p 1]

BUSINESSMEN'S GROUP TO JAPAN--Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--About 30 South Korean business leaders are scheduled to visit Japan on May 7 for a four-day goodwill tour, at the invitation of the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations (FJEO), a Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) official here said Friday. The Korean businessmen plan to tour Japan's major industrial facilities, as well as Tsukuba Expo '85, the international science and technology fair. The fair is scheduled to open in Tsukuba on March 17, the official said. The Koreans also plan to meet with Japanese Government and business leaders to discuss the strengthening of economic ties between their two countries. Leading the Korean group will be FKI chairman Chong Chu-yong. The FKI and the FJEO have extended mutual invitations every year on an alternate basis. Last year, 23 Japanese business leaders visited South Korea at the FKI's invitation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0005 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

STREAMLINED EXPORT PROCEDURES--Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--As part of an effort to break through South Korea's export sluggishness, the government will streamline the nation's complicated export procedures while reducing greatly accessory costs accompanying those procedures, Trade and Industry Ministry officials here said Friday. The government will try to shift the current regulation-oriented export system toward a more voluntary one, allowing exporter cooperatives or other export-related business organizations a freer hand in dealing with the procedures, the officials said. The plan aims at relieving Korean exporters of the difficulties stemming from the procedures as well as from the burdens of heavy accessory costs, the officials said. Domestic export

industries have criticized the complicated procedures and heavy costs for slashing their international competitiveness, particularly compared with that of their main trade rivals, the Japanese and Taiwanese. In order to carry out the plan effectively, the ministry and the Korea Traders Association will dispatch their agents to exporting corporations to have a first-hand look at the problems, the officials added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/309

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON IMPORTANT TASKS IN STRENGTHENING RANKS

SK130825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN March 12 carried a signed article headlined "Important Tasks in Strengthening the Revolutionary ranks and Dynamically Stepping Up Socialist Construction" on the anniversary of the publication of the work on consolidating the revolutionary ranks and more dynamically pushing ahead with socialist construction by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The article says in part:

To firmly build up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically is an important guarantee for more dynamically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in conformity with the requirements of the prevailing situation.

What is important in the building of the revolutionary ranks is to strengthen the party ranks.

It is important in consolidating the party ranks to vigorously carry on the work for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party.

A struggle for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the working-class party continues generation after generation. Today our party has successfully solved the problem of guaranteeing the inheritance of the unity and cohesion of the party. We should take great pride in it and further strengthen the political and ideological unity of the whole party and its revolutionary unity, firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The invincible unity and cohesion of the party and people is based on trust in the greatness of the party.

Deep trust in the greatness of the party makes one entrust his destiny to the party, resolutely defend it and fight to the bitter end, closely rallied around it.

Our party's unity and cohesion is a unity and cohesion in ideology and purpose, which should be achieved for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party.

If we are to firmly unite the whole party on the basis of a single ideology, we should firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche among the cadres and party members.

The establishment of the revolutionary world outlook of chuche makes one resolutely defend and implement his party's line and policy, holding his party and leader in high esteem and thereby carry out the revolution and construction with credit. How he has established the revolutionary world outlook of chuche is expressed in how he has acquired the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit.

The revolutionary world outlook of chuche can be firmly established only through conscious efforts to grasp the chuche idea and the party's ideology and theory as a faith.

It is always an important problem in the building of the revolutionary ranks to firmly unite broad segments of the popular masses around the party along with the strengthening of the party ranks.

Today our people boundlessly trust the party, are rallied close around it, and our party has ties of kinship with the popular masses and is united with it in a body.

It is an important task to powerfully push ahead with socialist economic construction, while strengthening the revolutionary ranks, stresses the article.

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA OBSERVES WANGJAESAN MEETING ANNIVERSARY

SK112316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--The 11th of March 52 years ago was a significant day when the great leader President Kim Il-song called on Mt Wangjae a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong area after leading a unit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army into the homeland.

At the meeting he delivered the historic speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle Into the Homeland."

A great many working people are visiting the Wangjaesan revolutionary site from different parts of the country on this day.

Through it they study the immortal revolutionary feats performed by President Kim Il-song in expanding and developing the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

A bronze statue of President Kim Il-song is standing at the Wangjaesan revolutionary site. Around it there lie groups of sculptures, a 66-meter high torch tower, semi-circular groups of figures in relief depicting anti-Japanese guerrillas in a battle and people assisting the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, a monument to revolutionary activities, a revolutionary museum and so on.

More than 3.6 million people have inspected this land of history since this grand monument was erected there in October 1975.

In the Onsong area located on the bank of the river Tuman in the northern tip of Korea, there are also many revolutionary sites concerning the activities conducted by President Kim Il-song by advancing there on several occasions in the first half of the 1930s.

There is the Turubong revolutionary site eight kilometers off Mt Wangjae.

The great leader who crossed the river Tuman on September 27, 1930, to leave the first footprints of his advance into the homeland in the Onsong area

guided the revolutionary organizations in different parts and formed a party organization in Wolpa-dong on October 1.

This was the first party organization formed of young communists of the new generation in the homeland.

On the afternoon that day he called on the mountain Turu a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers who were active in the Onsong area and various other areas.

At the meeting he raised tasks and ways for implementing the chuche-based line of the Korean revolution and put forward a policy of building up the northern border along the bank of the river Tuman into a strategic base of an expected armed struggle.

In the Onsong area there are the Sinhungchon revolutionary site and the Kong-sudok revolutionary site where he carried out a revolutionary activity from May 14 to 16, 1931, and the Kwangmyongchon revolutionary site where he guided a Kwangmyongchon meeting on October 18 that year.

At the meeting he advanced the revolutionary policy of "countering arms with arms" and indicated detailed tasks and ways for armed struggle, saying that the prevailing situation urgently demanded an organizational armed struggle.

After founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army on April 25, 1932, he advanced into the Onsong area on several occasions and energetically led the work for expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and building up the northern Korean border area along the bank of the river Tuman into a semi-guerrilla base.

This resulted in expanding and consolidating the semi-guerrilla base, the bulwark of revolution, in the broad area along the bank of the river Tuman and spreading the flames of the armed struggle to Korea.

The revolutionary activity of President Kim Il-song in the Onsong area was indeed a significant historic event which brought about a great turn in independently developing the overall Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The imperishable revolutionary records associated with the Onsong area are now making a big contribution to bringing up the entire working people as chuche-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the glorious party and modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/308

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER STRESSES REVOLUTIONARY WORK STYLE

Pvongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 15 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Work and Live in the Revolutionary Spirit with Tense and Mobilized Posture"]

[Text] The situation, which daily becomes more intensified due to the current insane war maneuvers of American imperialism, demands that all members of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) and youth work and live in the revolutionary spirit in a tense and mobilized posture.

American imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan military-fascist clique are setting out craftily and a war line with confrontation to challenge our sincere efforts to open up a new situation for the peace of Korea and peaceful unification through methods of dialogue and negotiation.

The scoundrels, contrary to the deep desires and intentions of our people and of the peace-loving peoples of the world, are mobilizing a great military force and numerous weapons of mass slaughter, and are seeking to open joint military exercises on the largest scale in history.

We must have revolutionary vigilance and be keenly attentive to the provocative military exercises that American imperialism seeks to begin in southern Korea and we must, more than ever, firmly maintain a tense and mobilized posture.

Before us there stands the exemplary task of adorning this year--the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party--as the most brilliant year in the history of the Fatherland.

The task of militant struggle, which must be vigilantly attentive to the provocative schemes of the enemies and smash them at the proper time and which must bring about an upsurge in socialist construction, demands that all the members of the SWYL and youth, more than ever before, must live and work in the revolutionary spirit with tense and mobilized posture.



The great leader Marshall Kim Il-song has taught:

"Our youth must oppose every kind of indolence and lassitude, counter the aggressive maneuvers of our enemies and, at all times, firmly maintain a tense and mobilized posture."

Countering the aggressive maneuvers of American imperialism and its running dogs, increasing revolutionary alertness and firmly maintaining a tense and mobilized posture--these are the revolutionary traits of our people and youth.

Whenever the scoundrels' maneuvers have become increasingly serious, as when American imperialism loudly raised the tumult of war by using the Pueblo incident, the EC-121 large spy plane incident or the P'annunjom incident, the entire people and youth have vigorously stepped up economic construction while firmly defending the socialist fatherland in a tense and mobilized posture.

Experience shows us that when the whole people and youth, going forth as one and equipped with every kind of preparation for the struggle, firmly maintain a tense and mobilized posture, they are able to smash any kind of provocative scheme of our enemies.

More than ever, the members of the SWYL and youth must counter the tense situation--a situation that lays bare the aggressive maneuvers of American imperialism for the purpose of attacking us on land, on sea and from the air--and must thoroughly and firmly establish revolutionary fighting traits and a revolutionary style of living.

Today the most important thing for our youth, as they work and live in a revolutionary manner to meet the demands of the present situation, is to completely reject lethargy and relaxation.

In connection with the large scale joint military exercises that the American imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique seek to carry out, the highest command of the Korean People's Army has ordered all the officers and men of the people's military forces (inmin kundae) and the People's Constabulary, as well as members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards to maintain a high level of revolutionary vigilance and to be keenly attentive to the activities of our enemies, firmly and stubbornly defending the fatherland's defense lines and work sites.

Today, when the country's situation is quickly moving to the verge of war due to the aggressive schemes of American imperialism, all youth must absolutely not be lethargic or relaxed.

Our enemies are hoping that our state of tense preparedness will become loose and relaxed.

Should we, captivated by our own peaceful attitude, become lethargic and relaxed, we will be unable to go forward with the inheritance of our great

revolutionary task. Moreover, we will be unable to preserve even the precious previous attainments to the revolution which have been preserved and prepared through the people's arduous struggle.

In an age of revolution, in an age of struggle, lethargy and relaxation must have no connection whatsoever with the life of our youth.

American imperialism, in its unchanging aggressive ambitions toward our country, is strengthening provocative schemes for a new war while moving quickly to destroy the fruits of socialist construction that we have brought about.

It will not do for us to become intoxicated with our happy lives and become lethargic and relaxed or to become captivated by [our own] peaceful mood. We must live in a spirit of intense struggle at all times.

Another important thing for all members of the SWYL and all youth, as they firmly establish their revolutionary fighting and living habits to meet the demands of the situation, is carrying forward the tense struggle to successfully carry out the revolutionary task to which they have been assigned.

The traits for working and living in a revolutionary spirit become evident in actual struggle.

Our party is now struggling to open a way for peaceful unification of the Fatherland, while expecting all the people to confront the prevailing situation and to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge with greater political and ideological resolve than ever before.

As the situation grows complicated and as more difficult revolutionary tasks are set forth, this is the pride-inspiring appearance of our youth--uniting around the party and the leader like a steel wall, performing all the tasks and responsibilities assigned them as vanguard troops and shock troops.

Members of the SWYL and youth must commit conservatism, passivity, stagnation and time-serving to the flames and, with the ambitious spirit of youth and a forceful fighting spirit, courageously and boldly bring about ceaseless renewal in every arena of our struggle.

In particular, they must place mining industry and rail transportation firmly in the forefront, undertaking the difficult, arduous and urgently important work in the struggle to increase steel recycling (ch'olgang chaesaengsan) production, moving ahead like the sudden wave of an assault.

Now every minute and every second is truly precious.

Youth must work hard without wasting a second, working intently and not just sitting in wait for their salary to come from above, seeking out both

reserve and potential and normalizing production at a high level.

The people's economic plan is the directive of the party and the law of the state.

Members of the SWYL and youth must be keenly aware that fruitfully carrying out their appointed revolutionary tasks is indeed smashing the aggressive schemes of American imperialism and its running dogs. They must become models in unconditionally carrying out the people's economic plan day by day, ten days by ten days and month by month.

Together with this, they must counter the aggressive schemes of our enemies, which daily become more transparent, sincerely learning military matters, strengthening their exercises in the politics of struggle and having in everything a posture of preparation for struggle.

In this way they must firmly protect the socialist fatherland and the attainments of the revolution from any of the scoundrels' schemes, whatever they may be.

It is important to increase the role of the organizations and functionaries of the SWYL in causing youth to work and live with a tense and mobilized posture to meet the demands of the situation.

The organizations and functionaries of the SWYL must inform the youth of the prevailing situation in their midst and strengthen revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination and socialist patriotic indoctrination, and enable them always and everywhere to have high revolutionary awareness, keeping a sharp eye on the enemies' schemes and must enable them to work and live with a sturdy spirit and the will to strike the enemy even in the face of a variety of deaths.

And they must also see to it that revolutionary institutions, orders and regulations are rigorously established and that there is no pattern of lawlessness.

The prevailing situation today demands of the functionaries of the SWYL and of youth that they work making 1 day the equal of 10 days or 100 days, producing even more with a small amount of effort and all raising up their spirits to accomplish 2 or 3 shares of work.

12837

CSO: 4110/081

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK DEVELOPMENT INTRODUCED BY FOREIGN MEDIA

SK151612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO February 16, introducing Korea's success in agriculture, said that the 10 million-ton grain target was beaten last year.

It noted that the Workers' Party of Korea set at its 6th congress the task to produce 15 million tons of grain at the end of the 1980s. It is a very vast task, it added.

The paper quoted the proposition of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, as saying: "It is the supreme principle governing our party's activity to constantly improve the people's living."

The paper said that a bold design to bring 300,000 hectares of land under plow has been mapped out and is being translated into practice and that many technicians and experts are continuously being trained to develop agriculture in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA February 21 carried notes of travel to Korea by the director of its foreign editing board.

Touching upon the Chollima movement in Korea, it pointed out that the Chollima spirit is still powerfully stimulating socialist construction.

The Romanian magazine LUMEA No 8 introduced the DPRK's economic prospect for 1985, saying that the Korean working people achieved excellent economic successes last year by energetically waging the campaign for creating "speed of the 80s".

The Malagasy paper VONONA March 1 said:

Under the care and solicitude of the great President Kim Il-sung the Korean people have been freed from harmful labor. Living in a clear and fresh environment free from harmful gas and dust, they are engaged in a fruitful labor.

A lecture on Korea was given on February 27 at the Odense Teachers College for after-school education in Denmark.

The lecturer introduced the successes registered by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and dealt with the question of Korea's reunification.

CSO: 4100/308

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PAPER URGES REVOLUTION IN ECONOMIC TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Continuously Bring About Renovations in Economic Technology Standards"]

[Text] In order to generate a production upsurge in every area of the people's economy by giving strong support to the New Year's message of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and the resolutions of the 10th plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, technological economic standards must be continuously renewed.

The great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, enjoined as follows: "We must step up technical development, raise labor productivity, conserve material resources and wage a powerful struggle to lower the level of material consumption per unit of products." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 19, p 524)

At this time when our people's economy has reached a very high standard in scale and productivity, the issue of constantly renewing technological economic standards and raising productivity fast by utilizing the production foundations and the production elements which have already been established in the most rational and effective manner gains importance more than at any previous time.

The technological economic standards define rationally the utilization standards of the means of production and labor at the right time, including the consumption level of raw materials, resources, fuel and energy, the utilization standards for machinery and the production area and standards for the hours of labor per unit product. Accordingly, renewing technological economic standards means either lowering or raising of existing standards in accordance with the need by actively modeling the facilities through technological innovation and by introducing advanced technological processes.

Continuously renewing the technological economic standards is an important guarantee for the good management of existing factories and mechanical facilities, for speedy economic development by effectively utilizing material resources, facilities and labor which are already available.



If the factories and the enterprises reduce the consumption level of electric power and coal, increased production of manufactured goods is possible with the same amount of electric power and coal, and if the production area is rationally used and the work hours per ton of finished products are reduced, greater production of finished goods is possible without building more factories.

Experiences show that the key to stabilization of production at a high level and to putting the independent economic accounting system into operation lies in the continuous renewal of technological economic standards. The 10th plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee has presented, first of all, the task of lowering the level of material consumption per unit of products and establishing the right amount of labor by launching an energetic technological innovation movement along with economizing on raw materials, fuel and other material resources as much as possible and by rapidly increasing productivity with existing facilities, labor, raw materials, material resources, fuel and energy through continuous renewal of technological economic standards.

In order to keep renewing the technological economic standards, every party member and worker must assume the attitude of the master and hold a high sense of responsibility.

The workers and the technicians of factories and enterprises are the masters of production and management activities.

With a high sense of responsibility, like the production masters, party members and workers in every field and unit must always give their thoughts to the technological economic standards, seek a way to innovate technology to renew criteria, manage the state's valuable facilities in every sentry post and unit and increase the rate of utilization in every way possible. Especially, they must make efforts to economize and effectively utilize raw materials, material resources and energy.

In order to mark a new turning point in renewing technological economic standards, technical guidance for production must be reinforced to suit the needs of the Taaan work system.

The production process is the technical process. Therefore, the work for the renewal of the technological criteria is unthinkable without technical guidance. Every guiding functionary must firmly give priority to political work to suit the needs of the Taaan work system and, at the same time, must decisively reinforce the technical guidance for production by utilizing technical capacity uniformly. Especially, the technical guidance work for the work places and teams must be decisively strengthened by enhancing, first of all, the role of the chief engineers and the planning staff and the technical workers.



The functionaries must undertake with distinction the tasks for the renewal of the technological economic standards by effectively managing the facilities at the actual places of production, by making workers adhere strictly to standard manufacturing procedures and technical regulations, by supporting and accommodating bold initiatives and the creativity of the workers and technicians actively, by introducing current scientific and technical results extensively and by giving priority to technical preparations. The functionaries must confront the task at the actual points in production and organize the political work to enable workers to launch an active technological innovation movement for the purpose of reducing the level of consumption of such valuable materials as raw materials and material resources, particularly coal and electric power.

It is important to establish a precise plan for technological economic standards and to tighten up control over their execution.

Every field and unit must thoroughly meet the party's demands for the technological revolution and planning, correctly evaluate its own technological level and scientifically establish a technological development plan on the basis of economic efficiency. Particularly, the plan for the technological economic standards must be precisely established by renewing the technological economic criteria, raising labor productivity, and effectively utilizing the available materials, facilities and labor as much as possible. In conjunction with this, regulations and order must be firmly established in the execution of the technological development plan. The guidance and control work must be reinforced in a variety of forms and ways.

The struggle for the renewal of the technological economic criteria is to eliminate the worn-out criteria and worn-out work methods and to keep advancing and innovating. It is also to bring about a new momentum in the execution of the economic tasks enjoined by the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, in his New Year's message this year.

Let us brighten the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with the fruit of labor by renewing the technological economic criteria, by greatly displaying the revolutionary ethos, by preserving high loyalty to the party and to the leader and by tightly organizing economic management.

12474

CSO: 4110/085

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN SONBONG COUNTY PRAISED

SK161055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Here you have figures of production growth: grain 4.1 times, meat 7.1 times, fish 2.5 times, eggs 7.5 times, milk 94 times, butter more than 40 times, industrial production beyond measure....

These figures indicate the achievements recorded by the Sonbong County combined farm, North Hamgyong Province, over the last 25 years since its founding.

The farm of the form of all-people ownership is situated at the northeastern tip of Korea.

Before liberation it was woefully behind other areas economically. Covered with big swamps and marshes, the place was known to be unfit for human habitation.

The great leader President Kim Il-song formed the Sonbong County combined farm in March 1959 and gave it on-the-spot guidance several times, taking care of overall work from economic affairs to people's living and spread a bright blueprint for the county.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is bringing his far-reaching plan into blossom visited this place on March 16, 1975, just ten years ago.

He indicated concrete direction and ways to be followed by the combined farm, including problems arising in the management of the state sector and increasing the proportion of the work done by machines in farming.

In the later period he has shown deep care for the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of the farm.

In the county nature-remaking projects including irrigation projects, reclamation of damp soil, readjustment of land and river, has been undertaken on a vast scale. In a short period, swamps extending one thousand and several hundred hectares have been converted into fertile paddies, large tracts of damp soil has been ameliorated, the river has been readjusted and shelter belts have been created to protect thousands of hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields.

And a number of meat production bases have been created. The farm has a duck meat production base of 2,000 tons in annual capacity, and specialized farms of milch cows, sheep, pigs and rabbits.

Industry and fisheries have also made a fast progress.

Operating in the county are several dozen local industrial factories depending on the local raw material resources such as food, daily necessities, textile, paper, pharmaceutical and pre-fab factories and a tannery.

Also found in the county are fishery stations, shallow sea culture and freshwater fish breeding stations and a freezing plant and an aquatic products processing factory.

The people's life in the county has been bettered with the many-sided development of the economy and improvement of commodity supplies.

Modern houses have been built together with public catering and cultural welfare facilities not only at the seat of the combine farm but also in its rural and fishing villages.

And there are enough educational, cultural and health service centers and facilities in the county such as the college of agriculture, the people's hospital and the house of culture.

Songong County has been turned into a paradise where the people's new life is in bloom.

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

# MINERS STRIVE TO ATTAIN PRODUCTION TARGET AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

SK150438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean miners are waging a pitched drive to honor their commitments for March and first quarter year before the set time.

The production target was far surpassed under the Ministry of Mining Industry in the first two months of the year.

The Komdok general mining enterprise, one of the biggest in Korea, have introduced over 100 technical innovation proposals into production in recent one month to improve the technical and economic standards in a number of processes.

The blasting efficiency has gone beyond the norm 3.3 percent and ore output per cutting face has jumped 9.4 percent.

Quite a few platoons of the enterprise have already hit their first quarter year and first half-year targets.

The enterprise has set itself the goal of more than doubling nonferrous metal ore output this year as against last year's figure.

Production upswing is also reported from other mines.

The first quarter year plan has been fulfilled at the Manpung and July 26 mines.

As of March 10, the first quarterly plan was carried out at 86.2 percent at the Mannyon mine and 83 percent at the Kapsan mine.

Entering March many mines are topping their daily quotas.

The Ryonghung mine beat its monthly plan at 53 percent and the Yongyu and Saangryong mines at 42 percent as of the 10th.

The Songchon and Unhung mines are also boosting ore production.

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

PROGRESS MADE IN CITY, RURAL CONSTRUCTION

SK140033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Capital construction involving industrial and city and rural construction is making a successful progress on a vast scale in Korea.

Under construction on an extensive scale are the Taechon, Wiwon and other large power stations, and medium- and small-scale ones.

The builders of the Taechon power station have more than doubled the speed of concrete tamping this year as against that at the end of last year by introducing a new building method in the dam project. This water power station will be the biggest in Korea.

Capital construction for boosting the production of coal and ores is progressing apace in the domain of mining industry. It includes the expansion projects of the Anju district coal mining complex, the Musan mine and the Komdok general mining enterprise.

A sizable success has been reported in railway construction. The builders of the northern railway topped their assignments more than 50 percent in January and February. The construction of this railroad to be completed next year is a difficult and vast project which involves the construction of a number of tunnels and bridges and building of roadbeds across steep mountains.

Progressing in no less scale are the grand nature-remaking projects such as the construction of the Nampo lock gate and tideland and urban and rural housing construction. The scale of the Nampo lock gate is without parallel in the world in the width and length of the dam and locks and the transit capacity of ships.

The attainment of the ten long-range targets of socialist economic construction for the 1980s premises a great number of capital construction projects.

A long list of construction objects are completed every year to open a definite prospect for beating the ten long-range goals earlier than schedule.

During the second 7-year plan period (1978-1984) 17,785 modern factories and workshops were built and put into operation in the industrial domain. In that period more than 200 reservoirs and upwards of 3,000 water-pumping stations and a good many setups for the utilization of underground water cropped up in the agricultural domain.

And many monumental edifices such as the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang health complex, the ice rink, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, the Mangyongdae fun fair and the Hamhung grande theater made their appearance.

With the Changgwang, Munsu and other streets taking shape, the city of Pyongyang has taken on a more grand and beautiful look, the local cities have been reconstructed on modern patterns, and the rural villages have assumed a more modern appearance.

CSO: 4100/308

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PARTY CALLS FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Upholding the Militant Appeal of the Party, Let Us Complete More Vigorously Our Economic Construction"]

[Text] Currently our party members and workers are stepping up economic construction in a tense and mobilized posture to meet the demands of the prevailing situation.

We must vigorously press forward, while continuing to firmly maintain this revolutionary spirit, to enhance this year as a year of proud victory in socialist construction.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song gave the following instruction in his New Year's address:

Party organs at each level, all party members and workers must vigorously conduct the struggle to accomplish the decision of the plenary session of the party Central Committee and bring about a new turning point in socialist economic construction this year.

The respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song, in his instruction given in the 10th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee and in his New Year's address, based on scientific analysis of the current situation of the people's economy and the inevitable demands of socialist construction, has set forth the task concerning bringing about the turning point this year in economic construction. Bringing about a new turning point in every field of socialist economic construction is one of the most important tasks in carrying through the New Year's address of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

This year is a very highly significant year--the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. Work to carry out this year's economic tasks is a highly worthwhile struggle to vigorously show forth the power of our chuche economy, which has been brought about through arduous struggle over the past 40 years, and to make highly known the dignity of our party, with its invincible leadership capability.



The decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee concerning meaningfully welcoming in the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party made the appeal to the whole party and the whole people to vigorously rise up and bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction in 1985. Accepting the militant appeal of the party and bringing about a new advance in economic construction is an exceedingly glorious and worthwhile task for our party members and the workers.

Today our country's socialist economic construction is at a major turning point.

We have already accomplished great results in attaining the 10 great long-term targets of socialist construction for the 1980s. This year holds major significance for perfecting a foundation for new development, while consolidating these results. We must carry out the task of economic construction well this year in order to be able to strengthen the power of our chuche economy in an epoch-making way and in order to achieve greater advances in elevating the people's livelihood.

Now is an important time to carry out the enormous struggle tasks for the new year. Just as "to begin is half the job" we must advance with a vigorous spirit from the beginning of the year to be able to bring about continuing great increases in production in this spirit this year. All party members and all the workers must, from the first march of the new year, raise higher the flames of the creative "Speed for the 1980s" campaign, and must show forth our people's revolutionary spirit, which is unceasingly faithful to the leadership of the party and the leader.

Accomplishments in economic construction depend in a major way on the style of struggle and the style of work in which the productive masses do their work. This year's new struggle task and environment demand that everyone step up production and construction with new resolve and mental readiness.

What our party members and the workers must now exhibit in great measure is a revolutionary style that will thoroughly accomplish the party's economic policies absolutely and unconditionally as a matter of principle.

The New Year's address of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 10th plenary session of the 6th party central Committee clarify for us a way to bring about a new transformation across the board in people's economic development. This year we must grasp the plan of the party and the leader concerning creation of circumstances for a leap in the field of socialist economic construction, and we must move forward to carry out, without the slightest deviation, the struggle task assigned to our fields and our groups.

It is especially important to firmly establish a revolutionary style that unconditionally carries through the revolutionary tasks given by the party in the fields having major significance in carrying out this year's people's economic plan, beginning with mining industry, rail transport, and metallurgical industry. Only then will we be able to bring about a new

transformation in all fields of the people's economy and will it be possible to achieve decisive advances in work to attain the 10 great long-term goals of socialist economic construction.

Complaining about conditions or giving up in the face of problems can have no connection with the work style of our party members or workers. All party members and workers must, as befits the labor class of paradise, doggedly struggle to carry out the enormous plan quotas with their own strength, technique and equipment, making what they don't have and finding what they need that is in short supply. Party organs at every level must put together a program of organizational political work to help the functionaries and workers "tighten up their shoelaces" and display self improvement and a spirit of arduous struggle at high levels in the struggles of the new year.

A major link for bringing about great results in socialist economic construction this year is the regularization of production in every field at high levels.

This regularization of production is a precondition for bringing fully into play the latent power of the people's economy and for scientific management and administration of the socialist economy. All functionaries and workers must thoroughly observe the plan specifications, having a firm awareness that the people's economic plan is the directive of the party and the law of the state.

The socialist economy, advancing as it does by planning based on objective laws, cannot go forward by resolving economic tasks on the basis of short-term bursts of effort.

Internal reserves must be actively sought out and mobilized and the battle for conservation strengthened in order to brilliantly carry out this year's economic construction tasks.

The 1985 people's economic development plan is a most realistic plan, drafted on the basis of scientific calculations. For this reason, when reserves and latent potential are well mobilized in every field of the people's economy, it will be possible to overfulfill this year's plan.

The latent power of our country's economy today is very great. If we find even a 1 percent reserve in increasing production and economizing, it will bring much greater economic effectiveness than in days past. All party members and the workers must carry out this year's tasks in that same revolutionary style and work style with which they accepted the party's appeal, at the time of the great high water mark of the Ch'ollima campaign, to increase production and economize to the maximum extent, going forward to create new records and new standards.

In all fields of the people's economy, we must establish revolutionary measures for conservation to find reserves of fuels and materials, beginning with electricity and coal, in order to use them effectively.

One important method for bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction is to improve economic management in accordance with the demands of the project structure of the overall plan.

The project structure of the overall plan is a most outstanding management structure, the capability of which is fully verified by reality. We must bring about an epoch-making transformation in rationally and scientifically carrying forward comprehensive economic management in accordance with the demands of the project structure of the overall plan this year. This is a major link that must be grasped in preparing a framework for attaining higher goals.

Economic guidance functionaries must firmly place political work first in all work, always going deeply among the producing masses to explain and conduct propaganda concerning the requirements of the party's new policy and fruitfully carry out the revolutionary tasks that have been set forth by relying on their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom.

Performing the work of resource preservation and the work of the cooperative production organizations and transport organizations well is a major task for the improvement of socialist economic management. Economic guidance organs, beginning with the State Administration Council committees and the ministries, must establish the structure for providing materials in a thorough-going way and correct the command of materials supply, and they must establish strict regulation for the supply of materials in accordance with the plan and contracts, concentrating materials in the mining, rail transport, metals and daily necessities fields. Also, it is necessary to place cooperatively produced goods absolutely first, and to coordinate the transport organizations so that they convey the abundant materials and equipment being produced at the factories and industry sites at the proper time. Only when all production conditions are fully met in this way is it possible to regularize production and it is possible for the producers to fully perform the economic tasks given by the party, displaying their high zeal for production and their creative vigor.

If we are to rationally conduct economic management, it is necessary to correctly utilize various types of economic leverage. The economic guidance organs, the factories and the industrial sites must press ahead with work to thoroughly implement the independent economic accounting system in accordance with the demands of actual development as decided by the 10th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee.

Today our country's situation is growing tense due to the provocative war schemes of American imperialism and the southern Korean puppet clique. Reality demands that all party members and all workers work and live tensely, in a spirit of struggle.

All party members and all workers must take deeply to heart the New Year's address of the great leader comrade Kim Il-sung, going forward with energetic struggle to welcome in the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and of the founding of the party with truly great fruits of their labor, and in order to adorn this deeply meaningful year as the most brilliant single year in the history of our fatherland.

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

KCNA DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its deputy general director Han Chong-sop which had attended the 10th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool held in Yugoslavia and the delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union headed by Kim Sin-suk which had visited Romania returned home on March 15. A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by its managing director Aikawa Riichiro arrived in Pyongyang Friday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

SOVIET FILM SHOW IN CHONGJIN--Pyongyang, 06 Mar (KCNA)--Soviet Consul in Chongjin Gennadi Tarasov arranged a film show and cocktail party on March 15 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union. Invited there were vice-chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee Kim U-hoe and other personages concerned. The attendants saw a Soviet film at the end of the cocktail party which passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/308

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### RECTIFICATION OF 'FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION LAW' URGED

#### Koreans in Japan Protest

SK170458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Broad segments of Korean residents in Japan are powerfully waging a struggle demanding the competent authorities of Japan to radically rectify the "Foreigners Registration Law".

Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and representatives of Chongnyon Center went in mid-February to the central headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and the House of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and called for an active support to the struggle of the Korean residents in Japan for the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law". The Koreans in Japan are demanding the abolition of the fingerprint registration system, the system of compulsory, constant carrying of the "Foreigners Registration Card" and the penalty system under this law because this law treats the Koreans in Japan as criminals and ruthlessly violates their human rights, they said.

Representatives of the Koreans of various strata in Kinki District under Chongnyon went to the Japanese prime minister's residence and handed over a letter of request to the Japanese prime minister, holding that the "Foreigners Registration Law" must be radically rectified in view of the historical background of the Koreans' residence in Japan and the particular situation in which they find themselves.

They also demanded the above-mentioned matters of the Japanese Ministry of Justice and members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors.

Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Kyoto, Oita, Shimane, Shizuoka and various other areas strengthened their work with the local autonomous assemblies and political and social figures. This led to the adoption of resolutions demanding the amendment of the "Foreigners Registration Law" at many autonomous assemblies embracing 60 percent of the Japanese population.

On the other hand, Koreans in Japan are energetically carrying on meetings, demonstrations, street propaganda, signature campaign and other mass political propaganda for the radical rectification of the law.



Dietmen Score Registration Law

SK180401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--Socialist Dietmen of Japan probed into the "Foreigners Registration Law" in Osaka Prefecture on March 8 and 9.

They included Socialist members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, representatives of the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union, the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations and 14 organizations in Osaka Prefecture.

The members of the fact-finding group looked into things at the "foreigners registration" offices in Osaka and met personnel concerned and pointed to the unjustness of the "Foreigners Registration Law."

A meeting was held in Osaka on March 8 to hear reports of the group.

The attendants of the meeting expressed their firm determination to vigorously fight for a radical correction of the "Foreigners Registration Law."

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREAS/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES EXPRESSED FOR CHERNENKO--Tokyo, 12 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-so, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on March 12 visited the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo and expressed deep condolences upon the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Chairman Han Tok-so placed a wreath beneath a portrait of President K.U. Chernenko. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/308



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GREATNESS OF KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP PRAISED

Foreign Publications

SK150444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Foreign mass media praised the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA February 16 carried an article with a photograph of Comrade Kim Chong-il giving working guidance to NODONG SINMUN in its editorial work.

The paper said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician carrying forward and developing the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

A large number of immortal classic works written by him include "On the Chuche Idea" and "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism", immortal ideological and theoretical wealth which has made a great contribution to the history of human thought and works which give an overall and profound consummation of the imperishable chuche idea.

The Korean people attend him as the successor to the cause of revolution of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and entirely entrust him their destiny and future.

The Napalese paper AKHABAR February 15 issued an article with a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il, which said:

The chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is being further developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The vitality of the chuche idea that the master of the revolution and construction is the popular masses and they are the motive force of the revolution and construction finds eloquent demonstration in Korea.

The Central African TV February 13 telecast a program with a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il on the screen.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely leads the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to accomplish the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il-song, a great turn has been effected in all domains, political, economic and scientific, cultural and so on.

Under the title "Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician" the Malagasy ANTA NEWS AGENCY February 13 stressed:

The revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song is being brilliantly carried forward and developed and the treasure house of Kimilsongism constantly enriched by the energetic ideological and theoretical activity of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

This is one of the immortal feats performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the noble work of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song.

#### Cuban, Polish Media

SK161017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--Polish and Cuban papers carried articles praising the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Polish paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY February 10 said in an article titled "Beauty of Korean Art":

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, explained to the P — in artists principles and ways for the creation of art works.

Korean art portrays man and his life.

Art activities are popularized in Korea.

The paper carried photographs showing the international friendship exhibition, Taedong gate and school children playing callisthenics and art objects depicting farmers picking fruit and a cow and cowboy.

The Cuban paper GRANMA February 21 introduced the economic development of Korea and emphasized that all her successes achieved in economic fields are thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

### Foreign Papers

SK101013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The Lebanese paper AL NIDA February 9 carried "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Maltese paper IT-TORCA February 10 printed his work "On Further Developing Educational Work" and the Guyanese paper NEW NATION February 10 and the Bangladesh paper BANGLA BANI February 16 carried his treatise "On the Chuche Idea".

Printed in the papers are portraits or photographs of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Carrying the treatise, NEW NATION said in the preface:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is developing in depth the chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The chuche idea gives the people a most correct world outlook and provides them with a guideline for correctly understanding the world and carving out their destiny.

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM TANZANIAN FIGURE

SK150421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a solidarity message from Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the lapse of one year after the DPRK advanced the tripartite talks proposal.

The tripartite talks proposal advanced last year by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most fair and realistic one which can be accepted by all people who want the reunification of Korea, to say nothing of the United States and South Korean authorities, the message noted, and said: This is because the proposal fully reflects the unanimous desire and demand of the world's peaceloving people who want the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country.

It noted: For the realization of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, such large scale joint military exercises as the "Team Spirit 85" being staged by the United States and South Korean authorities and their provocations against the DPRK must be stopped at once, the parties concerned with the solution of the question of Korean reunification should solve the problems one by one through dialogue and negotiation, sitting face to face with each other, and all outside forces must refrain from doing anything which would create an obstacle in the way of North-South dialogue and negotiation.

It expressed full support to all realistic proposals for reunification including the tripartite talks proposal advanced by the DPRK for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I believe that the reunification of Korea will be realized without fail under the wise guidance of the great leader Your Excellency President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, the message said.

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SENEGALESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation's Arrival

SK152323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2312 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Senegal Famara Ibrahima Sagna, member of the Political Bureau, and national secretary for economic affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and administrator of Dakar industrial free zone, arrived in Pyongyang today by air.

He was met at the airport by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs.

Delegation Feted

SK160404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the Ongnyu restaurant Friday evening in honor of Senegalese Government delegate Famara Ibrahima Sagna, member of the Political Bureau, and national secretary for economic affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and administrator of Dakar industrial free zone, on a visit to our country.

Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and officials concerned were present at the party together with the guest.

Minister Chong Song-nam and delegate Famara Ibrahima Sagna made toasts at the party.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Senegal, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal.

CSO: 4100/308

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES CONDEMN U.S. MOVES AGAINST NICARAGUA

SK100916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--We bitterly condemn the United States' unscrupulous aggressive and interventionist moves against the Nicaraguan people and resolutely support their sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, declare NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON in commentaries on the rapid escalation of the U.S. imperialists' anti-Nicaraguan moves.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says the rapid expansion of the U.S. imperialists' anti-Nicaraguan moves seeks a sinister intention to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua and stifle the Nicaraguan revolution by armed intervention. It continues:

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega made public a statement of the Government of the Republic in view of the grave situation, denounced the U.S. imperialists for increasing the tension again in Central American and declared a series of measures to overcome the dangerous situation.

This is a manifestation of the principles, firm stand of the Nicaraguan people to defend the motherland and the revolution and preserve and consolidate peace against the U.S. imperialists' provocative war moves and military threat.

The United States must give up at once its military threat to Nicaragua, immediately withdraw all its military personnel and lethal weapons from Central America, stop its intervention in the internal affairs of the countries in this region and discontinue military assistance to the reactionaries.

CSO: 4100/308

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY PLAYS U.S. NUCLEAR SETUPS IN JAPAN

SK110811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SIMUN today carries a signed article exposing the dangerous nature of the nuclear communication setups of the U.S. forces in Japan.

Recalling that at a recent Japanese Diet session the top-notch man of the government admitted the possibility of the nuclear communication setups at the U.S. military bases in Japan playing the role of conveying and relaying the U.S. orders of nuclear attack, the paper says:

Those setups discharge the mission of commanding and controlling the nuclear attack units of the U.S. imperialists and communicating with them. This is one of the forms of Japan's direct participation in a nuclear war of the U.S. imperialists. The major U.S. military bases in Japan with nuclear communication setups are the Yokota Airforce Base in the vicinity of Tokyo, the Yosami Naval Base in Aichi Prefecture and the Kadena Airforce Base in Okinawa.

The immediate target of the nuclear attack of the U.S. imperialists is Korea.

They are now massing on the Korean peninsula their nuclear attack units in the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area, particularly nuclear-powered carriers and submarines, "B 52" strategic bombers and other nuclear-delivery planes.

It is the Japan-based communication stations that command and control the movement of the U.S. nuclear attack units toward the Korean peninsula and their combat actions there.

The role of the Japan-based nuclear communication setups conveying and relaying the U.S. imperialists' orders of nuclear attack is designed, above all, for a Korean war.

It is a great threat to security in Japan that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries under a nuclear war plan have brought U.S. warships and planes carrying nuclear weapons into Japanese ports and airports and turned



the Japanese territory into a nuclear attack base against socialist countries. Worse still, they installed nuclear communications facilities, one of the cardinal setups of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy, in Japan and reduced her to one of the apexes of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear attack system. This is proof that Japan has been embroiled deep into their nuclear war strategy.

CSO: 4100/308

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF UNITY FOR CLASS BONDS

SK121113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Friendship and Unity Are Important Demand for Strengthened Class Bonds", which reads in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for 1985, basing himself on the importance of friendship, unity and cooperation with the socialist countries in strengthening militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, clarified once again the revolutionary policy of strengthening and developing this work as required by the new situation and the developing revolution and gave instructions on thoroughly implementing this policy.

His teachings constitute a revolutionary policy which makes it possible to firmly defend the national interests and sovereignty of Korea in the international arena and more dynamically accelerate the struggle for socialist construction in the northern half of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by creating a more favorable international climate for our revolutionary cause through strengthened militant solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries. They also represent a scientific policy for powerfully inspiring the world people to victory in their revolutionary struggle for independence and sovereignty, socialism and peace by building up the might of the socialist forces to be invincible and further enhancing their decisive role in the development of the world revolution.

To strengthen unity and cooperation among socialist countries is still more urgent because the U.S.-led international reactionary forces intensify their anti-socialist moves day by day and become more undisguised than ever before in their new war provocation moves.

To strengthen friendship and unity with socialist countries is not only an inevitable demand of the world revolution but also an important guarantee for victory in our revolution.

The strengthening of the unity and cooperation with the socialist countries also provides an important condition for successfully carrying on socialist construction in each country.

It is the fundamental principle of our party's foreign policy to strengthen friendship and unity and develop economic and technological exchange and co-operation with the socialist countries.

Carrying epochal significance in strengthening unity with the fraternal socialist countries were the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in September 1982 and November 1984, the China visit of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in June 1983 and the historic tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by Comrade Kim Il-song over May-June last year.

The China visits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il marked new milestones in lifting the blood-sealed traditional Korea-China friendship to a higher stage and glorifying it generation after generation.

The great leader's tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a historical event which powerfully demonstrated the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of socialist countries and strengthened and developed them onto a higher level.

The article stresses:

The relations between our country and the fraternal socialist countries are more gratifying than ever before.

It is the consistent principle of our party and government to strengthen friendship and unity with the socialist countries.

Our party and government will as ever actively work to build an independent and peaceful new world free from imperialism and war by strengthening friendship and unity with all the socialist countries of the world.

CSO: 4100/308

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### GDR-HAMGYONG GROUP RELATIONS

#### Group Meets GDR Socialist Leader

SK142354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--Inge Lange, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), on March 10 met the delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its chief secretary Yi Kil-song, member of the WPK Central Committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Erich Honecker.

The secretary expressed deep thanks for this on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wishes for good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

#### S. Hamgyong, Dresden Cooperation Agreement

SK142342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--An agreement on friendly relations and cooperation between South Hamgyong Province of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Dresden County of the German Democratic Republic was signed on March 10 in Dresden.

It was signed by Yi Kil-song, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and Hans Modrocue, members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee.

CSO: 4100/308

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION VISIT

#### Kim Yong-nam Addresses Banquet

SK170925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu restaurant on March 16 in honor of the government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-gnii-voueto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Clement Michel Pascal Nga-gnii-voueto.

The Central African foreign minister's current visit to Korea will contribute to further deepening the understanding and friendship between the Korean and Central African peoples, strengthening cooperation and exchange and realizing South-South cooperation, Kim Yong-nam noted, and said:

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Central Africa are based on the intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-sung and His Excellency respected President Andre Kolingba and they are now developing more favorably with each passing day in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

The Central African Government has taken steps to increase grain production, directing efforts to agricultural development. At the same time, it is actively striving to achieve the complete liberation and of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

These steps and efforts of your government enjoy the support and encouragement of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The situation prevailing in the international arena at present makes it incumbent upon the non-aligned and new emerging countries to vigorously struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, safeguard world peace and security, achieve economic independence and strengthen South-South cooperation and thus free the people from starvation and diseases.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will vigorously struggle to put an end to the imperialists' arms buildup and arms race and create nuclear-free, peace zones in different regions of the world and positively contribute to establishing a new equitable international economic order, pooling efforts with the non-aligned and developing countries.

Clement Michel Pascal Nga-gnii-voueto said in his speech:

President Andre Kolingba visited the DPRK twice in recent years.

He expressed admiration for the great successes registered in your country under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Our head of state is always firmly convinced of the bright future of great and beautiful Korea.

We ask you to convey to the courageous Korean people the feelings of high respect and reverence of General Andre Kolingba and the Central African people, closely rallied around him, for the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

We have come to your country this time to learn from tremendous successes and experience gained by the Korean people continuously in their endeavors to carve out their destiny and further improve their wellbeing on the basis of the chuche idea.

A number of agreements were signed in the past between the Central African Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and they are now being successfully translated into practice.

This vividly shows the efforts made by General Andre Kolingba and the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Central African Republic hails all the proposals advanced by your government to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The attendants at the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected President Andre Kolingba.

#### Delegation Arrives 15 Mar

SK151038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Central African Republic led by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-gnii-voueto, minister of foreign affairs

and international cooperation, arrived here today by plane on an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the DPRK Government.

A large number of working people in the city cordially welcomed the guests at the airport.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk.

#### DPRK, CAR Talks

SK170855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Talks were held on March 16 in Pyongyang between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the Central African Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Clement Michel Pascal Nga-gnii-voueto and Central African Ambassador to Korea J.P. Kombet.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/308



## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

MEETING MARKS MAURITIUS INDEPENDENCE--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Pyongyang on March 12 to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius. Present at the meeting were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art and vice-chairman of the Korea-Mauritius Friendship Association, and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. The meeting adopted a message of greetings to Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS VISIT USSR EMBASSY--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang and their embassy officials visited the Soviet Embassy here on March 13, and expressed condolences upon the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. They laid wreaths beneath a portrait of Comrade K.U. Chernenko in the name of the diplomatic corps and their embassies and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

CAR DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by His Excellency Clement Michel Pascal Nga-gnii-voueto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

DPRK EXHIBITION IN GDR--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on March 10 visited the Korean exhibition hall participating in the Leipzig Spring International Fair. He was accompanied by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, members of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers and other persons concerned. They were met at the exhibition hall by Vice-Minister of

Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, head of the DPRK Government trade delegation, and Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador to the GDR. The head of the delegation explained the exhibition hall to Comrade Erich Honecker. Walking round to see photographs showing his meeting with Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Erich Honecker said Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR last year was a very excellent one. He expressed the belief that all matters which were agreed upon during Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR would be successfully translated into practice. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

OUTGOING DPRK ENVOY TO ZAIRE--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Korea Ambassador to Zaire Kwon Song-chol paid a farewell call on Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga on March 5. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Mobutu. President Mobutu expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song. The Zairese president wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song longevity and happiness. He expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between Zaire and Korea would develop more favorably in the future. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN MEDIA ON PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--A speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at a luncheon hosted in honor of the Irish Workers' Party delegation was carried in the January issue of the bulletin of the MOSQUITO Publishing House of Britain. Printed in the bulletin is a portrait of President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song's answers to the questions raised by the director and editor-in-chief of the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF YUGOSLAVIA were carried by the Pakistanin paper MORNING NEWS February 22, the Bangladesh papers BANGLA BANI, BANGLADESH TIMES and DAILY NEWS March 4, and reported by PPI of Pakistan on February 21 and a Lesotho radio on February 28. An Afghan radio January 31 and the Ghanaian paper weekly SPECTATOR February 2 reported the New Year address of President Kim Il-song and the Syrian paper TISHURIN February 25 carried his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." The Syrian paper TISHURIN said in the preface: Last year, the industrious agricultural working people of Korea, under the leadership of the party, thoroughly applied the chuche method of farming and attained the target of 10 million tons of grain with flying colors. Such brilliant success achieved by Korea in agricultural field is a clear demonstration of the correctness of the agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the invincible vitality of the socialist rural economic system of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA In English 0802 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

PORTUGUESE ENVOY'S FAREWELL--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 16 received Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Hong-nam. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

DPRK UNESCO GROUP TO FRANCE--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--A Korean UNESCO national committee delegation headed by Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the Education Commission and vice-chairman of the UNESCO National Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang Wednesday to attend the 4th international adult education congress to be held in France. A delegation of the Korean Semocratic Scientists Association headed by Kim Chol-sik, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences, and a DPRK table-tennis team left here on March 13 respectively to participate in the meeting of the executive council of the World Federation of Scientific Workers to be held in the Soviet Union and in the 38th world table-tennis championships to be held in Sweden. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

KAL FLIGHT TRACE 'DESTRUCTION'--Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO dated March 9 exposed the fact that the U.S. authorities have systematically destroyed any trace that could have disclosed the espionage act committed by the South Korean airliner after infiltrating into the Soviet airspace in 1983, according to a CTK report. It has been revealed that the U.S. Airforce command ordered the destruction of radar records, says the paper. Noting that the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation did not allow airliner pilot Bernard to speak before reporters, the paper says that though nearly 2 years have passed since the incident, the U.S. authorities have yet failed to open to the public the 2-hour radio records between the South Korean airliner and the ground countrol station. All these facts prove that the U.S. authorities are trying to keep in the dark facts attesting to the real aim of the plane's infiltration into the Soviet air, declared the paper. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 14 Mar 85 SK]

BULGARIAN COUNSELLOR PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--A press conference was held Thursday at the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang in connection with the opening of the spring and autumn Plovdiv International Fair for 1985 in Bulgaria. Present at the conference were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Officials of the Bulgarian Embassy are also present on the occasion. Bratan Bratanov, economic and commercial counsellor of the Bulgarian Embassy, spoke there. He answered questions raised by reporters. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

INDIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP PUBLICATION--Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--The January-February issue of the magazine INDIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP was published in India in special issue. Carried in the magazine is "On Further Developing Educational Work," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea. It also prints articles titled "Great Lodestar Which Rose Over Korea," "Reverence and Good Wishes of the World" and "Bold and Big Operation." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greeting son March 15 to the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the entire members of your party on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Socialist

Left Party of Norway. Over the past ten years your party has conducted energetic activities against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for safeguarding world peace and security and defending the vital rights and interests of the working people. Hailing successes achieved by you in the past, we sincerely wish you new success in your future work for social progress and the party's development and strengthening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 15 Mar 85 SK]

SWEDISH VISITORS FETED--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party Friday evening at the Ongnyu restaurant in honor of elder brother of His Excellency Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden Olof Palme and his party on a visit to Korea. Invited to the party were Claes Palme, elder brother of the Swedish prime minister, and his party, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy here Ulla Boija. Also present were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. The attendants toasted the friendship between the Korean and Swedish peoples, good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of His Majesty Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden, and His Excellency Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

OUTGOING ZAIRE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 16 received Mushbekwa Kalimba Wa' Katana, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Zairese Embassy. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Mar 85 SK]

MESSAGE TO BARBADOS P.M.--Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of condolence to Barbados Prime Minister H. Bernard St. John. Upon hearing the sad news that Barbados Prime Minister John Micheal Geoffrey Manningham Adams unexpectedly died, I express deep condolences to you and the bereaved family of the deceased, the message said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 17 Mar 85 SK]

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR AT KPA MEETING--Pyongyang, 15 Mar (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held on March 14 at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs on the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army. Invited to the meeting attended by the soldiers of the unit were Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinkhunde and his embassy officials. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 18 Mar 85 SK]

MALAGASY, PORTUGUESE ENVOYS--Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met and had a talk with Jean-Jacques Maurice, new Malagasy ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, when he paid a courtesy call on him on March 17. On the same day, he met and conversed with Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Portuguese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 00009 GMT 18 Mar 85 SK]

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